PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8;
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,555.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-39 P. M.				
31st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	12500		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7913		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about,
CORFIER	4,301	A. Forest	1st Nov, 1908
BOHEMIA	4292	M. Dabscevich	15th Nov, 1908
AFRICA	4,896	P. Radesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	7,905	G. Gilhuber	15th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergantinn	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Vienna, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyds from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

SUEZ TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Gamson House 85, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	... 22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	... 5th Nov	17th Nov.
TRIOBOFU MARU	..	K. Sato	... 17th Nov	29th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	... 30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIFA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 11th Dec	25th Dec. 1909.
MIYORI MARU	...	J. Hanis	... 24th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA
Manager.
Havart Buildings, Hornby Row Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 2nd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 5th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	1,171	Fri, 30th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

30th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov, 1908
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	2,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magazzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	16th Dec. 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magazzini	15th Jan. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 705 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beleito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Fedone	17th Dec, 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beleito	17th Jan, 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs.140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 290.

* This Steamer will call at COLOMBO, Saloon fare, Rs. 75.

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For further particulars apply to—

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No. 99 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†KAISER	2,800	Pohlenz	2nd Nov.
*RHEINSTAG	2,100	Jacobson	13th "
GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	23rd "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES, Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH Oct., 1908

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, ... and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, BOMBAY, *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
SATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Peoching
Bombay.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Perak.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soumbaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.	Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.
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GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40° Price Rs. 122-8.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a [illegible] that the Empire has reconized, and does cognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "H-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and oldiers of the Empire.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.*
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1940

Isle of Man Tourist Trophy Race.

THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF

British Dunlops

1908.

THE "FOUR-INCH" RACE.

Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Second.

Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Third.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO-CYCLE TOURIST TROPHY RACE.

Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

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Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

"BRITISH IS BEST."

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our **TEAS** at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having

LIPTONS TEAS.

We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.

Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India.

YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "

are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of **LIPTONS,** but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.

No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

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LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS AND PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
BOMBAY LIPTON BUILDING.
APOLLO STREET,
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The ——

OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following is the TOUR of the ACTING SURGEON GENERAL with the GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, for the month of November:—

Satara.—4th and 5th.
Belgaum.—6th and 7th,
Dharwar.—8th and 9th.
Bijapur.—10th and 11th.
Sholapur.—12th and 13th.
Poona.—14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th.
Bombay and Thana.—18th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd.
Nasik.—23rd and 24th.
Dhulia.—25th and 26th.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS for the use of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS as well as of OIL LINSEED, RAW and BOILED, for the Dockyard, for one year during 1909-10 will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M. gunfire, of 15th January, 1909, after which hour no tender will be received.

For particulars see Notice No. 6565 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 22nd October, 1908, or apply to the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, 1908, for REPAIRS to the ROOF over Malabar Hill Reservoir, including the construction of drains for carrying off Rain water, constructing Ridge Ventilators and alterations to the existing cast iron ventilators.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, W.W. Branch, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees seven hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the Bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rupees 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th of June, 1908, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 16th November, 1908, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. on SATURDAYS, and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. (S.T.) on other week days to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 19th October, 1908, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dhatwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after MONDAY, the 30th November, 1908, on production of Share Certificates to Company's Secretary at Hubli.

By order of the Directors,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.
BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the TIME within which they are entitled to a preferential allotment of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, EXPIRES on SATURDAY next, 31st October.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st June, 1909, and to be completed by 1st November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of Mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pyakado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at those Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the next outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a "bona-fide" tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, nd as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

LAST 2 NIGHTS
ELLIS OPERA CO.
(By special arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMANN.)
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FLORODORA.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, OCT., 31ST.
LAST MATINEE.
THE GEISHA, 5P.M.
LAST NIGHT.
THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER.
By Special request.
Prices, Rs. 4, 2, 1. Boxes, Rs. 40.
Plan at ROSE and CO.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
AND
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.
AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The GOVERNOR.
The Hon. Mr. BASIL SCOTT, Chief Justice of Bombay,
Brigdr.-General GREENFIELD, C.B, G.O.C., Bombay.
AND
The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
A play in one act entitled
"IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."
Messrs. Blunt, Cooper, Jukes, Commander Vines and Mrs. Keene.

PART II.
"THE INCOGNITOS."
In their unique variety entertainment introducing—
The Teredors Song from "Carmen."
The Pierrot on the Portobello Pier.
The Madujai from the "Mikado."
"When a Wooer" from the "Yeomen of the Guard."
Tostes "My dreams."
"Love at the door" from "The Girl from Kays."
Harry Lander's latest London Success.
"The Wedding of the Sandy the Nai."
Spanish Bolero.
"You know" from the "The Runaway Girl."
"The Cashuca from the Gundoliers."

PART III.
A dramatic sketch entitled
"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."
Representing an episode during the progress of a fancy dress.
Ball at the Lunatic Asylum.
Mr. A. T. Cooper and Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Accompaniments and residental Music
BY
The Band of the Royal Scots with the kind permission of Colonel Bunberry and the Officers.

Box office now open at SOUNDY and Co., Ltd.
Dress Circle (4 front Rows) and Orchestra Stalls ... ... Rs. 5.
Dress Circle (4 back Rows) and Pit Stalls ... Rs. 3.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.
SATURDAY NIGHT!
SATURDAY NIGHT!
THE 31ST OCTOBER,
AND DAILY THEREAFTER.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF MOST GENUINE LIFE LIKE SHOW IN INDIA,
EXCELS ALL OTHERS
When we will introduce for the first time to the Bombay Public.
THE CHRONOPHONE
Which projects Talking and Singing Animated Pictures.
A special command performance of the Chronophone was given before their most Gracious Majesties
THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND
at BUCKINGHAM PALACE, on April 14th 1907.
Don't miss to see the First Grand and attractive Programme.
Special Arrangements for PARDA LADIES.
Coronation Band in attendance.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. (S. T.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

	Rs.	a.
Reserved seats to sit 3	5	0
Reserved Chairs	2	0
1st Class arm Chairs	1	0
2nd Class Chairs...	0	8
3rd Class Benches	0	4
Purdah Ladies Box to hold 10... ...	20	0
Purdah Ladies Single Seats	2	0

Children under 12 years and Soldiers in uniform half price to Reserved, 1st and 2nd Class only.
Reserved and Zenana Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
The Pavilion is fitted throughout with Electric Fans and Lights.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT,

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
CARTER. CARTER.
THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER
AND
PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.
He exemplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.
IT IS AN EDUCATION TO SEE HIM.
IT IS A MISFORTUNE TO MISS HIM.
He is the first Magician who Answers the Name.
ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.
The Seven Wonders Of The World. The Mysterious Chinese Wizard. The Mysteries of the Yogi. The Magical Divorce. Corinne's Impersonations. The Astral Hand.
THE GREAT PARSI MIRACLE,
"LEVILATION."
The Mystery of L'Hassa.
Psychic ABIGAIL PRICE. Marvel.
THE EIGHTH WONDER.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
PRICES—Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance at 9-30 P.M.
H. T. LYONS, Touring Manager.
ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
is the only place where the public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.
THREE PERFOMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
with the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
Is the last night of the—DIEPPE CIRCUIT 1908—and the other interesting Films which were so much appreciated by the public.

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WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.
SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Remedy
for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.
WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From PANDIT KOILAS NATH SUKUL, *Physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Butrampore*.—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as Purifier a of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months, I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, three of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

From MRS. A. R. E., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable "Essence of Neem;" it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—"I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of "Essence of Chiretta" and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILL.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYDHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—"Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin disease."

From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had had health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD.—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

From MR. V. H., TROOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. Lazarde's 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY,
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED: A.B.C., A.1, International, Private, &c.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.
Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Club Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. G. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' Bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AUCTION SALE.—On SUNDAY, 1st November, of late Mr. Robert Low and others' Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suit, Roll Top Office table, Cottage Piano, Engineering Books, Wearing Apparel, Motor-Car, etc., at Storm Hall, Masagon, next to Bhandarwara Reservoir, now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. A. E. Sherring's Furniture, Cottage Piano, Daimler 30 Motor-Car at Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, on SATURDAY, 31st October, at 11-30 A.M., now on view.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, outhouses, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the day of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED at once. Good salaries to competent men. Apply at once TREACHER & Co., Ld. British Hotel Lane, Fort.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for cotton), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Ashtrides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and Amusement of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Specific Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allibless Bang, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 1st November next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the remaining 8 very valuable building plots.

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
2	1,232	9	638
6	1,061	10	532
7	1,018	11	476
8	828	12	757

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m.(S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness, and saddle.
1 bay waler gelding, in good condition and suitable for carriage work.
1 chestnut Arab horse, 8 years, goes well in harness.
1 black brown Aust. colt, young, healthy and good looking, doing regular harness work.
The property of a Parsee gentleman.—
1 English-built round glass fronted miniature brougham with horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots near the Seashore, at the North side of the New Over Bridge, at Chaupati, and at junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road and at the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 2, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1—Abutting on the New Overbridge at Chaupati, near the Seashore. Area about 1,845 square yards.

Plot No. 2—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road and New 60 feet road, area about 1,612 square yards.

Plot No. 3—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,400 square yards.

Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rule and regulations for buildings, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The auction sale of all the above plots will be held on Plot No. 2.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of Immoveable Property at Kazi Street, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, by order of the vendor, Mahomed Hussein bin Mahomed Jaffer Bihani, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Karimbhoy Valeeji, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th day of October, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following immoveable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land and hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 889-889, New No. 8055, Old Survey Nos. 1742, 1742, and New Survey No. 835, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6127, and Street No. 178, 175, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the New Kazi Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Sooleman Hajee Hoosein, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim Nubekha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rastomjee and Daveedass, Attorneys for the vendor, at Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 26, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building street Nos. 46-50, 49-51; 47, 41-45, case No. 322, 323, 351, 352, Mahomed Khan Pakhady.
Building street Nos. 348, 358-352, 354-358, 176-178; 180, 18, case No. 254, 251, Parel Road and Erskine Road.
Building street No. 6-10, case no. 219, Doctor Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 31st instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 8-12-16; 2; 3; case No. 62, Gamdevi Road.

AUCTION SALE of Salvage of the Printing Machinery and other Materials partly damaged by fire and water of the "Akbbar-i-Soudagar Press" at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Purchasers of the Salvage, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 2nd November, 1908, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the abovementioned place the following printing machinery and other saluable Printing plant salved from the fire that occurred at the Press:—

One Hornsby Acroyd oil engine 3½ H. P.
One quad Crown machine by Harrild and Sons.
One double royal machine by Payne and Sons.
One demy machine by Payne and Sons.
One hand lever stitching machine.
One treadle perforating machine.
Two ruling machines.
One automatic numbering machine.
Two type casting machines by Hadden.
One grinding stone.
One cradle machine (Foap Folio size).
One super royal hand press.
Three royal Albion presses.
One stereo casting box and melting pot combined.
Other Accessories too numerous to mention.

ALSO

A number of composed pages of standing matter of Municipal Annual Record, solid and tabular, never before offered.

A quantity of type metal, type in cases and chases, galleys, slabs, and various items of printing stock and materials.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The machinery plant and printing materials will be sold in separate lots to meet a long felt want of the rising young printers. Type metal will be sold in convenient lots.

Telegrams from intended purchaser from a distance will receive the Auctioneer's attention if accompanied with half the probable purchased amount.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their commissions to them on export.*
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. H. WILSON, *Agent*.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON, *Manager*.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE Y

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strathfillan, 2,816 tons, Captain H S Hilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hydra, 860 tons, Captain T Siqueland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr ....Gadner .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 29.

Abbotsford.....2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden...2345 Galloways ... ...E Latham & Co
Brasiliana .....2438 Tunbiyo.....Cary Bros Co
Bahadur .....2986 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House ....R A Willis
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2244.....Young.....T M & Co
Faltala .....2702 Allen ..... M M & Co
Frankley.....2618 Yell ..... T M & Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2002 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .. ..The Bombay Co
Leolinna .....2124 Ross .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col ....T M & Co
Nadir.....2041 Wright.....T Morrison & Co
Pleasy.....4412 Notley ....Transport
Persia .....4193 Haughton...London ...21-10 P & O Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White .....W & A G & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2812 Lamont .....S Wallace & Co
Singa.....1912 Muirson .....S Wallace & Co
Scalda.....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
Seirstad.....607 Tanarge.....F F C & Co
Salsette .....2891 Lovelien...Aden ...31-10 P & O Co
Strathfillan.....2816 Hilton ....
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vanxhall .....2346 Bradbering..... ...Bombay Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto ....
Wadington.....2659 Jarsen.....Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	C'gong	5-11	F M & Co
B Morocco	2477	Maclaren	Hull	3-11	F Muir & Co
O&R Lichtenfels	3023	Freriches	Calcutta via K'chi	31-10	W & A G & Co
D&E W Hall	2238	Jenkins	K'chi	30-10	K N & Co
F Urlana	3384	Brooks	N F		M M & Co
G Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	3-11	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Busseh	1-11	B & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	31-10	B & PSNCo
L Kena	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	4-11	Shah S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	Jeddah	30-10	Essaji & A M Jewanji
N Birkhall	2733	Jones	M'borough	3-11	S Smidt & Co
O Kaiser	1714	Pohlenz	Zanzibar	3-11	A Strandes
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co

Offside L

Sarasvati	143	Ismail	repairing	Bo S N Co Ld	

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nagar	31-10	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11	W & A G & Co
3 Walton Hall	3203	Leary	Genoa		K Nixon & Co
4 Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	3-11	N Y Kaisha
5 Florida	3029	Hurry	M'borough	7-11	J M & Co
7 Canara	3889	Wilson	Antwerp	31-10	M M & Co
8 Koorber	3163	Toresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9 City of Glasgow	4112	Greenho rn	K'chi	3-11	K Nixon & Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	London	7-11	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	30-10	M M & Co
15 Bulimba	1607	Chaffel	Busreh	2-11	M M & Co
16 Alawi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	4-11	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Shah Jehan	2567	Harrison	Jeddah		N F Essajee and A M Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Strathfillan s	Hilton	Calcutta, Oct 20
	Hydra s	Sequeland	Bangkok, Oct 8

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Trocas s	Miles	Aroe Bay
	Kola s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Sydney	Henrie	Marseilles

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived at London on the evening of the 27th inst.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 28th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 28th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with the homeward mails left the 24th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday the 29th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Macedonia, with the outward mails of the 23rd instant passed Suez at 11-30p.m. on Wednesday the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 10,920 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 8 bales silk, kakoon, and 4 bales silk-waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 42 bales wool, H A Jaamahomed.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—8 bales sawree cotton, M Bukaylal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—4,240 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts teelseed and 4,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walton Hall s—3,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 1,082 cwts linseed and 8,004 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—1,517 cwts myrabollams, Wegjee Becher.
Florida s—85 bales cotton-waste, H Brynath and Co,

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—8 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koober s—6 casks guts, A D Meyer; 87 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—1,250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 297 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales twist, C Bhowanbhai and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 197 bales cotton, R D Master; 139 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th October.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 31st instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-5 p.m.

2 Members are requested to draw their Carbines and Swords from Head-Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
for Officer Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th October.

511.—Detail for the week ending 31st instant.

To-day Friday, 30th inst—"K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

2 "A" Coy. will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

3 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

4 "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Saturday, 31st inst—"H" Coy parade on Coy parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

512.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 6500 Vol L Mitchell, "G" Coy.
No 6501 Cadet K. Judd, "I" Coy.

513—Transfer No 5839 Cadet T Thorley, is transferred from "K" to "C" Coy in the rank of Volunteer.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th October 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	...	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	29	12	5 p.m.	2	41
Suez	29	2	23 p m.	...	35

NOTICES.

Turkish route right (29-10-08). Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted between Maesot and Raheng (29-10-08).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 24th Oct, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Oct. 08 ...	1606·53	6,88,702	97,91,105	1,04,79,807
G I P Ry Section	1177·62	1,69,460	25,56,780	27,26,240
I M R system ..	125·99	26,379	4,07,544	4,32,923
A D O Ry ..	13·31	137	2,114	2,251
Baran-Kotah Ry ..				
Total....	2923·45	8,83,678	126,57,543	1,36,71,221
Actuals for corresponding week ending 26th Oct, 07 ..	1568·78	8,61,494	107,98,574	1,16,60,068
G I P R Section....	1175·84	2,35,454	33,98,963	36,34,417
I M R system....	125·30	20,723	4,03,630	4,24,353
A D O Ry ..				
Total....	2870 58	11,26,671	146,02,167	1,57,28,838
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+ 37·78	—2,72,792	—1077,409	—12,50361
I M R	+ 1·75	— 65,994	—8,43,183	— 9,08,177
A D O Ry	...	— 4,344	+ 2,914	— 1,430
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 137	+ 2,114	+ 2,251

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Oct, on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,29,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	256	376	8	640
For previous 15 weeks of half year	20,16,179	22,38,257	—2,630	42,45,806
Total for 16 weeks —	21,39,179	24,28,257	1,370	45,68,806
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40,431	2,05,479	1,093	3,47,609
For mile of Ry. do. ..	278	408	3	689
Total to corresponding date do. ..	20,74,526	28,19,133	62,429	49,56,217

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 24,603
Do. to date ..... Rs. 3,87,411

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—October 4, at 14, Arden Road, Church-end Finchley, N., the wife of E. Hunt Cooke, M.A., M.B., G. I. P. Ry., Lonavla, Bombay, of a son (Alfred Hunt).

FERRIER—October 24, at Barrackpore, the wife of T. A. Ferrier, of a daughter.

McCORQUODALE—October 21, at Mohema T. E., Assam, the wife of A. R. McCorquodale, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—October 2, at Leigh-on-Sea, David Ross Clarke, late Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 68.

FORBES GARDEN—October 22, at Busreh, Persian Gulf, suddenly, William Forbes Garden aged 46.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
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NOTE 1. QUININE makes your head ache.
CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. QUININE costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets.
CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. QUININE does not suit Everybody.
CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. QUININE is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 2-11m., 1-57a. Low water, 8-2m., 7-53a.

P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with the English mails of 16th October, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 1st, First Quarter, 7h. 46·3 m.p.m.; Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h. 28·0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11·1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23·1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, October 31.—Goa Coir and Oil Mills Company, 9 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th, Mahrattas, 6 p.m. The New Pachora and Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, 1, Bruce Lane, 4-40 and 5-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 3-2m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-42a.

Sunday, November 1.—29th Sunday after Trinity: All Saints' Day. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 4-3m., 6-28a. Low water, 10-24m., 9-56a.

Monday, November 2.—Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker." Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 5-23m., 5-37a. Low water, 0-32m., 11-39a.

Tuesday, November 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-45m., 7-14a. Low water, 1-41a.

Wednesday, November 4.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, Carter the Miracle Worker, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 7-54m., 8-29a. Low water, 1-22m., 2-31a.

Thursday, November 5.—New French Press Company, 7, Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 8-50m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-3a.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.—We have been asked to announce that on Sunday, the 1st proximo, at 6-30 p.m., the Reverend McCheyne Patterson will preach at the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Seychelles, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Monday the 2nd proximo.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WIFE.—Manikbai, a Hindu girl about 14 years old, committed suicide under very unfortunate circumstances. The girl was married to one Dwarkadas Bhanji, with whom she was not willing to live. On Wednesday morning during the absence of her husband she jumped out of a window on the fourth floor of her house in Bapu Khote. She was killed on the spot.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.—As the Bandmann Theatre will shortly start for Karachi, Sunday night will be the last night. Three special performances at 7, 8-30, and 10 P.M. will be given of West's "Our Navy and our Army" Many special pictures just received from London will be exhibited. Further particulars will be published to-morrow.

THEFT IN A PRINTING PRESS.—A report has been made to the police that on Friday evening, Mr. W. K. Robinson, cashier, Government Central Press put Rs. 174, belonging to the Office Clerks' Fund in a safe and put the key in a drawer of his desk which was locked. Next morning he found the drawer of his desk open and the key of the safe placed in a different place from where he had put it the previous night. On opening the safe he discovered that the money had been stolen.

MISSING BAG.—Messrs Cox and Company have made a report to the police that on the 23rd instant a dressing bag belonging to Mr. Moriarty, a passenger by the hired transport "Plassey," was left in the companion way of the vessel at 6 p.m., and was missed shortly after. The bag contained jewellery to the extent of five hundred pounds. As the troops and baggage from the "Plassey" was transhipped to the "Northbrook" which sailed for Madras it is presumed that the bag has been taken by mistake to Madras.

CREW REFUSING WORK.—An incident of an unusual nature occurred on board the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Sydney," which sailed yesterday for Marseilles. It seems there was an altercation among the native Engine crew and a European of the crew who struck one of the former. They, all in a body, left the ship and were proceeding towards the native town, but before they went out of dock they were persuaded by the Dock Police under Superintendent Walton and sent on board to resume work. As the vessel scarcely moved from the quay they again had a row, and they were, it seems, under the impression they would be ill-treated during the voyage and were trying to jump ashore but were prevented, although several had thrown their boxes and jumped ashore. After assuring them of their safety the men who had already jumped were also sent back and the ship moved off from the berth at 11-40 a.m.

"THE INCOGNITOS."—Our readers will no doubt have noticed from the announcement in our Advertisement Columns that an Amateur Dramatic and Variety Entertainment is to be held at the Empire Theatre early next month in aid of that excellent Institution "The Khandala Convalescent Home." We understand that an exceptionally strong Company of our leading local amateurs will take part in an attractive "Triple Bill," the central feature of which will be a high class variety show by a troupe of masked players who have taken into themselves the title of "The Incognitos". Their performance will be of great interest and amusement judging from the advance copy of the programme which had been sent us. New scenery is being prepared by Mr. Khatow, the genial lessee of the Theatre, and no effort is being spared to make the production worthy of the good cause for which it is being given. Messrs. Soundy and Company advise us that exceptionally rapid booking is being made both for Stalls and Dress Circle seats and we strongly advise our readers to visit their Box Office at an errly date if they wish to avoid being confronted with that most irritating notice, "House Full."

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Excelsior Cinematograph on the Maidan are presenting a very enjoyable programme, the films being entirely new and the events exhibited being very recent. The selection is made with extreme care and all the interesting events of the world pass in front of the spectators. The pavilion is the production of experts and every comfort is to be found there—good seats, electric fans and well laid out grounds. The present programme has become very attractive and the Management promise a still better programme from to-morrow.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Darashaw Rustomji Jariwalla, a clerk, with theft of currency notes for Rs. 1,000 belonging to Mr. C. N. Wadia, agent of the Century Mills where the accused was employed. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 19th instant Mr. Shapurji Cowasji, pay clerk of the Mills, was given Rs. 10,554 by the cashier to pay the employes. Being wanted upstairs Mr. Shapurji went up, leaving the money on his table, at the same time asking the accused to keep an eye on it. Returning he made payments and while making up the accounts he found Rs. 1,000 short. He informed Mr. Wadia who reported the matter to the police. The Inspector suspected that the accused was spending money beyond his means and he therefore watched him closely and at last succeeded in arresting the accused and recovering Rs. 967 from Bhagatram Wasudeo, an astrologer, with whom the money was left for safe custody. Mr. Saher asked the Court to deal with the accused leniently in view of the fact that he was young and that it was his first offence. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram to the Government of India is published for general information:—

Moderate rain during week in parts Dharwar and Kathiawar and slight in parts Konkan, Satara and Belgaum. Rainfall generally sufficient, but more needed in places for kharif crops and rabi cultivation and would everywhere be welcome. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana and Belgaum, by rats and rust in parts Karachi and by grasshoppers in parts Nasik and withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum and Palanpur. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting generally in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Punch Mahals, Surat, Thana, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Baroda and Cutch. Sowing continues in parts Gujarat, Thana, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Nasik and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient except in parts Kaira and Nasik. Prices of food grains slightly increased in parts Karnatak, and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 18 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 61 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 33 per cent., in Deccan 25 to 47 per cent., and in Karnatak 30 to 51 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 10th instant: gratuitous —Bijapur 661, Jath 109.

HIGH COURT.

A DEAF AND DUMB MUTE TRANSPORTED.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the vacation judges, disposed of a reference in a case against Yellapa Satva and others, wherein Mr. W. Baker, acting Sessions Judge of Surat, found accused No. 7 Dhanu Dada, along with others, guilty of offences under sections 395 and 400 of the Indian Penal Code, and stating that as No. 7 was deaf and affected to be dumb, and could not be made to understand the proceedings, he had submitted the papers to the High Court for orders, recommending that the conviction should be confirmed in his case.

The seven accused persons in this case were charged before Mr. Baker with having belonged to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoiety, and with having assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, and with having committed dacoity in the house of Bai Itcha at Kaliawadi in the district of Surat on the 26th February 1906. The prosecution evidence was that the accused were all professional dacoits, who wandered about the country committing dacoities. They had been collected from different places and collected from various jails all over Western and Central India. Several of them had escaped from custody and had not been recaptured. They were members of two gangs, which joined at a village in Central India, and came into the Rajpipla State, and thence passed into Baroda territory, where they committed several dacoits. They came southward towards Surat, and as their organisation was elaborate, persons acquainted with them were sent on as spies to select houses suitable for dacoity.

The jury found all the accused guilty except No. 2 who was acquitted and discharged. Having regard to the elaborate organisation of this band of dacoities and the wide field of their operations, which extended all over Gujerat and Central India, the Sessions Judge considered it necessary to pass heavy sentences in order to rid the country of a dangerous and daring gang of criminals. Except one they were sentenced each to seven years' transportation, for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently. No. 5, on account of his age was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. A reference was made to the High Court in regard to No. 7, who was deaf and affected to be dumb and could not be made to understand the proceedings. Although he was deaf, said the Sessions Judge, he was not stone deaf, as he could hear when his fellow prisoners shouted to him, and he could speak indistinctly in some unknown language. Mr. Baker submitted that the conviction should be confirmed in his case also.

Their Lordships accordingly confirmed the conviction and the sentence of transportation for seven years.

KILLED IN A CATTLE-SHED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the vacation judges the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case against Danapa Revapa, a Lingayet cultivator, who was convicted by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of the murder of his cousin Basaganda Tipana, and was sentenced to death.

The accused struck the deceased several blows with a Babulwood cudgel in a cattle-shed, in Godihal, Taluka Indi, on the 11th August last, causing his immediate death. The accused's defence was that when he twice questioned the intruder, and received no reply he concluded in the dark that a cattle, poisoner, and who had already killed three of his cattle, was crouching about for another poisoning affair. He dealt blows, smashing the skull. The evidence for the prosecution showed that there was enmity between the accused and the deceased, on account of one Sayawa, womana of whom the accused was jealous, and also on account of the insistence of the deceased that the accused should erect his own separate front-door in his part of the house. Disagreeing with the assessors the Sessions Judge convicted the accused. He disbelieved the accused's statement that it was very dark; it was, on the contrary, full moon night, and the moonlight illumined the cattle-shed. The accused was sentenced to death. Against this sentence the accused appealed. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused.

Their Lordships held that even upon the statement made by the accused, the offence was murder. The conviction was therefore good and it must be confirmed; but they reduced the sentence to transportation for life.

AN ILLEGAL FINE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the vacation judges, sitting yesterday on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a report made by Mr. A. R. Bonus, District Magistrate of Surat.

Under Sec. 14th of the Village Police Act 8 of 1867, Bavabhai Haribhai, Police Patel of Vakaner Taluka Bardoli, had fined Bhana Dulabh, a carpenter, one rupee for abusing Rama Panaji, on the 26th June. On the Return of fines coming to Mr. Bonus, he saw the illegality, for under the Section, the Patel was empowered to imprison a person only for 24 hours in the village "chowri," but was not authorised to inflict a fine. Mr. Bonus moved the Honourable Judges, on these grounds, to reverse the sentence; and to order the repayment of the fine to the accused. Their Lordship ordered accordingly.

A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR'S APPEAL.

YESTERDAY, in the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal preferred by Ganpat Davlat, a conductor in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, who had been sentenced by Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for committing criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of one anna given to him by a passenger, Pirmahomed Nathu, on 26th June, for two tickets, one for himself, and another for his employer, from Crawford Market to Bori Bunder. The conductor did not issue the tickets. When asked for an explanation, he said he might have forgotton. Mr. Dracup remarked that several such cases had occurred recently, and a deterrent penalty was required. Mr. P. D. Bhinde and Mr. H. V. Athavle, appeared for the accused; Mr. D. B. Binning, with Mr. Viccaji F. Viccaji, appeared for the Tramway Company.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

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FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
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Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Gives a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of coloring & Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downheartedness and depression.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and upbuilding properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

PUNJAB EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

THE "MORNING POST," DELHI :—Notwithstanding the large reduction made in the number of licenses issued for retail sale the gross excise income of the Province continues to increase, and last year rose to over 42 lakhs of rupees as compared with 40 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue (41 lakhs) is two lakhs higher than in 1906-07. The increase is not appreciably due to an increase of duty, but may be ascribed to such causes as a good spring harvest, a marked rise in labourers' wages, due to the growth of general prosperity, and diminution of the population by plague, the breaking up of monopolies for the sale of liquor and drugs, and the suppression of illicit distillation. Probably the most potent of these causes was the rise in wages which, while it greatly added to the resources of the poorer classes, enabled them to indulge more freely their taste for intoxicants. The Financial Commissioner does not think, however, that the consumption of liquor and drugs by these classes has increased in the same proportion as their wages have, or that they have sacrificed much of the advantage which the rise has brought them to indulgence in these luxuries; or that there is any noticeable increase in drunkenness, from which the population of the Punjab is as a whole remarkably free.

The only changes of importance which had taken effect last year, were the diminution in the number of licenses for the retail sale of country spirit from 1,200 to 947, and of ordinary licenses for the retail sale of imported liquor from 137 to 128, the breaking up of monopolies, and the raising of the price of liquor in "fixed fee" districts. It might have been expected that this great reduction in the facilities for obtaining liquor would have led to a decrease in the consumption, but the gross revenue from the excise on liquors increased from 27 to nearly 29 lakhs of rupees. Besides the general reasons for the increase given above, it is interesting to note that last year there was an unusual number of marriages because the following eighteen months were considered to be an unlucky period for such ceremonies.

In several districts in which the experiment of selling comparatively cheap liquor at shops licensed at fixed fees is being tried, the raising of the selling price from 12 to 14 annas per bottle has led to a considerable diminution in the consumption of licit liquor in most places, without apparently leading to any noticeable increase in illicit distillation, and there seems but little doubt that the experiment has at least resulted in a large reduction in this form of evasion of the law; while there seems no reason to suppose that it has led to any noticeable increase in demoralisation or crime: although doubtless, the temperance people will assert just the contrary and provide chapter and verse in proof of their allegations. Depend upon it we shall hear more of this in Parliament as well. The greatest increase in the fees paid for licenses to sell imported liquor by retail in first and second class shops occurred in the Delhi district. In Delhi City the number of retail shops was decreased from 28 to 14; a good deal of coloured spirit was formerly consumed; the disorganisation from plague resulted in an exodus from the city; and as an experimental measure it was ordered that, without prohibiting "on" consumption in the public parts of shops, the provision of private accommodation in shops for customers should be prohibited; in consequence competition was slack. Altogether the ways and methods of the Excise like the Octroi Tax, are mysterious and involved and a perplexity to all concerned.

Turning to drugs, we note that the number of licenses for the retail sale of opium was further reduced last year by 363, and is now only 981 against 1,456 five years ago; yet the total increase from opium has risen again from 7¼ to about 7¾ lakhs. The consumption of opium in the Punjab is estimated to have increased by some 6 per cent. The number of licenses for the retail sale of "charas" was reduced from 620 to 540, and of licenses for the sale of "bhang" from 828 to 570 and yet the income derived from hemp drugs showed a slight increase, and is now 5½ lakhs of rupees. Progress is being made in stopping the abuse of cocaine which has not yet assumed alarming dimensions in the Province. Sellers of the drug are now required to take out licenses and the illicit trade has been discouraged by detection and prosecution.

A section of the report devoted to the smuggling of cocaine is too interesting to pass over. On this head the Commissioner of Excise writes:—"Delhi is the great centre of cocaine smuggling in the Punjab, it was possible to take action only in ten cases involving eleven persons. The most important case was one in which a man brought 5 ozs. of cocaine with him from Simla. It was found that cocaine was being freely imported, mainly from Germany, through the sample post. This import was stopped by the systematic examination of samples which arrived by the mail each week but no prosecutions could be undertaken as the addresses were fictitious. The smugglers have now taken to bringing in their cocaine in cases of goods. For instance, it is concealed in lamp chimneys, biscuits, medicines, bicycles tyres, and other things. I have been shown also a trunk specially made with a secret drawer for the transport of a considerable quantity of cocaine. In one case the drug was smuggled away from Delhi by a Native Christian in his luggage; he missed the train and wired for his luggage to be stopped in the Gurgaon district; it was there examined and the cocaine was discovered; but the offender was fined only Rs. 100, and this in view of the enormous amount of cocaine which is smuggled through Delhi and the difficulty of detecting the illicit trade is an entirely inadequate punishment. The most important case which came to light during the year was one which resulted in the breaking up of centres of extensive smuggling in Multan and Ambala. Shive Nath, a Multan chemist, who imported and distributed the drug, was imprisoned for two months and fined Rs. 200 in each of four cases and imprisoned for one month and fined Rs. 100 in a fifth case. An examination of his books and papers made it quite clear that he was sending out large quantities of illicit cocaine not only to Punjab but also to places in the United Provinces and Bengal. His accounts enabled the authorities to proceed against a notorious smuggler, Mittar Sen, who had established his business in the Ambala district. He was prosecuted and convicted being sentenced in each of two cases to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, the terms of imprisonment being concurrent. In view of the extent of the business the sentences were quite inadequate. There were two other successful prosecutions in Ambala. The illicit trade has been stopped except in Delhi, and the cocaine smuggled through Delhi is mainly intended for use in other provinces and not in the Punjab. The abuse of cocaine is suspected in only a very few Punjab districts. Lyallpur is one of these but neither there nor elsewhere has any definite information on the subject been attained.

THE JUBILEE OF THE PROCLAMATION.

THE "South Indian Observer":—The 2nd proximo is the date, fifty years ago, when the famous Proclamation of 1858 was published, which the people of this country regard as their Magna Charta, and the rights and privileges conceded in which they delight to dwell upon. That famous document declared that India, had prior to that year, been administered in trust by the advice of Parliament. It promised that such administration, in future, would be by the Sovereign directly, and subjects in India were called upon to be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Crown and submit themselves to authority. The Viceroy was to act in the name of the Sovereign and subject to orders and regulations of the Secretary of State. The officials of the Hon'ble East India Company of that day were confirmed in their several offices, civil and military. A promise was given to native chiefs that all treaties, previously made with them, would be scrupulously observed and maintained, that no foreign aggression on the dominions of the Crown would be permitted and that no encroachment by one prince on the territory of another would be allowed. The Sovereign promised to respect all rights, dignities and honors bestowed hitherto on the native princes, expressing a desire, at all times, that they should be prosperous and enjoy social advancement, and to make no distinction between English and Indian subjects. An emphatic assurance was given that the religious convictions of Indian subjects would not be interfered with, and that religion would not be regarded as a disability; that protection by law would be impartial, and that the Hindu would be free to worship what and where he pleased. Partiality in the matter of admission to office was disclaimed, and a promise given that all subjects would be freely admitted to appointments under Government, if qualified for them by education, ability and integrity. As natives have an ancestral regard for their landed property, this feeling would not be disregarded, subject, however, to the equitable demands of the State. The laws would be framed and administered with a due attention to ancient rights, usages and customs prevailing in India. It was rightly observed, that the evils and miseries of the Mutiny were brought on the country by the acts of ambitious men, and that false reports had led the people of that day into rebellion, an offence which the Sovereign wished to pardon, provided the offenders returned to the path of duty, a clemency that was open to all but murderers, and those who gave asylum to such. Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria and Empress of India declared that the prosperity, security and contentment of her Indian subjects was her best reward.

It does not appear that there will be any public reaffirmation of this Proclamation, such as another Durbar or any other form of observance of the event but, no doubt, the occasion will be marked by popularising reforms and extending of the concessions made fifty years ago. There is to be no going back from the spirit of the Proclamation, but a general introduction of more effective Self-Government, and provision of a system whereby the responsible administrative officers shall be called upon to defend their actions in debate, and prospective measures shall be discussed 'viva voce' in public meeting instead of, as is now too often the case, only upon paper or in secret, before they are finally shaped, thus preparing the way gradually for the ultimate introduction of general Self-Government.

A SHANGHAI COMPLIMENT.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Our progressive contemporary, the "Shanghai Times," devotes an extended leading article in a recent number to the subject of typhoons in these regions. In introducing the subject it makes allusion in an extremely complimentary manner to references by the Governor, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, to the relations existing between the Hongkong Observatory and those controlled by the Jesuit Fathers at Sicawei and Manila. It extends, on behalf of Shanghai, to Mr. F. G. Figg a cordial welcome to the Northern Settlement in the Kowloon Director's prospective visit contemplated by the Governor when the typhoon season is over. Our contemporary's remarks will be appreciated in the Colony and are, therefore, reproduced textually from its columns. The "Times" says:—"We need not say with what fearful interest and solicitude everything pertaining to typhoons is invested for people dwelling along the sea coasts of the Far East. Everyone who has ever lived in these regions knows how anxiously the signs of the weather are watched during the typhoon season,—through the middle of which, according to the accepted authorities, we are at present passing,—and it will therefore be unnecessary to tell the "old hands" here, or living in retirement at home, how welcome are the tidings we have lately had from our Hongkong correspondent, informing us of the unusual interest which Sir Frederick Lugard, the enlightened Governor of that Colony, has lately been displaying in the work of the Hongkong Observatory. According to our correspondent's telegram Sir Frederick took the opportunity, in presenting the Colonial Budget to the Legislative Council, of alluding to the Observatory and saying that Director Figg had assured him that relations between that establishment and the other Observatories in the Far East were cordial, and that he had the best instruments at his disposal. The Governor proposed that Director Figg should visit Manila and Shanghai after the typhoon season and see the instruments there used, and get into closer touch with the respective Directors. With regard to the reverend Director of the Sicawei Observatory we are sure we may say that the welcome which Director Figg will receive from that courtly gentleman will be of the warmest and sincerest character possible, and there can be no doubt that the conferences which the two officials will hold will result in many practical arrangements for the dissemination of early and authentic information respecting the course, speed, and magnitude of approaching typoons, which cannot fail to be of the utmost possible service to all the communities of the Far East. These remarks apply, of course, with equal appositeness to the impending conferences between Director Figg and the authorities of the Manila Observatory, and it is a peculiarly grateful reflection that when the round of visits alluded to by the Governor of Hongkong is over, much that is of prime importance to people out here to know, regarding typhoons, and that is not at present available, will have been placed at the public disposal."

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to make Lord Pirrie a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in the room of the late Earl of Rosse. Lord Pirrie, who is in his 62nd year, has long been associated with the great shipbuilding and engineering firm of Harland and Wolff, Belfast, of which he is chairman. In the social, municipal, and commercial life of that city the new Knight of St. Patrick has taken a leading part, and was its first honorary freeman. He was also Lord Mayor in 1896-7, and subsequently acted as High Sheriff of co. Antrim and co. Down. Sworn a Privy Councillor in 1897, he was raised to the peerage in the year 1906. Lady Pirrie, whom he married in 1879, is a daughter of Mr. John Carlisle, M.A., of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 27th October give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Rice crop slightly damaged by rats and rust in Mirpur Batoro taluka, by rats and drought in Manjhand mahal, by insects and rats in parts of Tatta taluka, and by rats in parts of Sujaval and Jati talukas. Harvesting of early kharif crops commenced in Manjhand mahal and of jowari and bajri almost completed in Mirpur Batoro, Jati and Sujaval talukas. Threshing commenced. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations in progress in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro and Ghorabari talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Harvesting of kharif crops general. Estimated outturn of rice good and of jowari fair. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Harvesting of rice general and of jowari progressing. Jowari damaged by insects in Sehwan, Dadu, Johi, Kakar and Mehar talukas. Rabi operations progressing. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing; but cotton, jowari and bajri already partially damaged by floods in Hyderabad. Tando Alahyar and Hala talukas and rice in Badin, Guni and Dere Mohbat talukas. Cotton and jowari crops damaged by insects in Nasrat taluka, jowari and bajri in Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas, jowari in Moro taluka and cotton in Dero Mohbat and Tando Alahyar talukas. Jowari crop damaged by blast in Hala, Kandiaro and Nasret talukas. Harvesting of rice, jowari and bajri in progress in almost all talukas. Threshing commenced in Tando Alahyar and Nasrat talukas. Picking of cotton progressing in Digri and Nasrat talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in almost all talukas. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

Rainfall general and sufficient but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton and castor oil-seeds in Daskroi taluka, cotton, rice and early sown jowari in Sanand taluka, bajri, jowari, cotton and rice in Viramgam taluka, jowari, cotton, rice and sesamum in Parantij taluka, and irrigated rice in Sanand and Dholka, in good condition. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Viramgam taluka of bajri in Daskroi taluka, of bajri and jowari in Dhandhuka taluka and Gogha petha and of jowari and rice in Dholka taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sanand and Parantij talukas and Gogha petha. Sowing of gram and wheat commenced in Dhandhuka taluka, of wheat, gram and jowari in Dholka taluka, of wheat and jowari in Viramgam taluka and of wheat and rabi maize in Modasa petha. Rice crop being irrigated from wells and tanks in Dholka and Sanand talukas. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rainfall sufficient throughout the district, but one more fall very essential. Cotton and pulses in good condition. Early sown bajri, rice and maize being harvested. Rabi cultivation in progress in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

More rain would be beneficial to rabi crops. Harvesting and threshing of early rice and other kharif crops continue. Estimated outturn of early kharif crops poor and of late sown kharif crops bad. Prospects of rabi crops poor, but sowing in progress. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not well filled generally.

BROACH.

Standing crops of cotton, jowari and pulses in good condition. Harvesting of bajri almost completed and of rice in progress. Estimated outturn good. Area under kharif crops normal. Sowing of jowari almost completed and of wheat in progress. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States. More rain needed in Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass in progress throughout the district. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Chikhli, Olpad and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha and commenced elsewhere. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient. Price of jowari 9 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 11 chataks, of wheat 6 seers 13 chataks and of rice 6 seers per rupee.

THANA.

Rainfall generally good and sufficient throughout the district. A few showers needed in parts of Kalyan taluka and Umbargaon petha for late rice crop. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of early rice in progress except in Jawhar State where it is completed. Threshing commenced in Kalyan and Salsette talukas. Manuring of garden crops completed in Kalyan taluka. Estimated outturn of crops good. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

Harvesting of early crops in progress. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Rainfall beneficial. Harvesting of early crops almost completed. Prospects hopeful. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

More rain needed everywhere. Standing crops withering in Siddapur and Yellapur talukas. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Weeding still continues in Siddapur taluka. Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Rice crop in ear. Harvesting continues in Haliyal and Belowghat talukas and Mundgod petha. Threshing commenced in Karwar taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rainfall sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. Kharif crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops except jowari almost completed. Estimated outturn of bajri and sesamum good in Amalner taluka. Cotton in flower. Jowari crops in ear. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Amalner taluka. Rabi sowing in progress. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of bajri and sesamum continues in Nandurbar and Sacri talukas. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Dhulia taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in parts of Nandurbar, Taloda and Shirpur talukas and Navapur petha and completed in Shahada and Sindkheda talukas. Sowing of castor-oil seeds continues in Navapur petha. Wheat and linseed sown in Nandurbar taluka have not well generated for want of sufficient moisture, and cotton crop withered. Cotton suffered owing to excessive rain in western part of Taloda taluka. Cotton and gram withering in Sindkheda taluka for want of rain. Standing crops of jowari and cotton are in fair condition. Jowari seriously damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate, except in Sakri taluka where it is diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

Rain urgently needed for rabi sowing everywhere except in western part of Kalvan taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing in almost all talukas. Rabi sowing commenced everywhere except in Niphad, Yeola and Malegaon talukas where it is retarded for want of rain. Kharif crops have generally suffered from want of late rain. Bajri crop damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola and Sinnar talukas. Green grass sufficient everywhere except in Sinnar, Paglan and Niphad talukas where it is dear. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Chandor and Malegaon talukas, where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Harvesting of early kharif crops in progress. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Harvesting of late sown rice crop commenced in Maval tract and of bajri in progress generally. Sowing of rabi crops retarded in Maval tract for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels improving.

SHOLAPUR.

Rainfall sufficient for the present, but a general shower needed to improve germinated jowari crop. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Bajri being harvested in Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Rabi sowing nearing completion. Fodder-supply generally adequate but dear. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grain sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain needed in almost all talukas for standing crops. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced. Rabi sowing almost completed. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva and Khatav talukas. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 47 per cent. less than normal. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. Public health generally good. General condition of labouring classes fair.

BIJAPUR.

Rain needed all over the district for rabi seedlings and standing kharif crops. Kharif crops withering in Bagevadi taluka. Area sown less than normal. Cotton and jowari seedlings in good condition. Standing kharif crops in ear. Sowing of jowari completed and of wheat continues. Fodder-supply insufficient in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States, but is being replenished by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka and improving in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain urgently needed. Standing kharif crops withering in parts of Parasgad taluka and Murgod petha. Crops damaged by insects in Parasgad and Chikodi talukas. Rabi sowing completed in Gokak taluka and continues in Chikodi taluka and Murgod petha, but retarded in parts of Sampgaon taluka for want of sufficient moisture. Area sown with kharif crops normal. Harvesting of minor kharif crops in progress. Prospects generally fair if rain falls immediately; otherwise kharif outturn will be poor. Rabi sowing continues in Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

More rain badly needed throughout the district. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in six talukas. Sowing of wheat continues in three talukas and of late jowari in two talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rainfall sufficient for early sown crops, but more needed in some parts for late sown crops. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Area sown with bajri, jowari and cotton 86 per cent. of normal in Gohilvad and about normal elsewhere. Bajri being harvested. Cotton crop flourishing. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

More rain needed. Kharif crops suffered for want of late rain. Cotton, jowari and pulse crops in good condition in Padra, Dabhoi, Tilakwada, Sinor, Palsana and Harij mahals. Harvesting of bajri continues in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Harvesting and threshing of rice continues in Padra, Dabhoi, Sayli, Wakal Gandevi, Mahuwa and Kalol mahals. Sowing of rabi crops completed in Palsana and Sidhpur mahals and in progress in Harij Velachha, Bhimkutta and Damnagar mahals. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing of sugarcane commenced in Gandevi mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate.

REPRESENTED by Earl Howe, his Majesty stood godfather at the christening of the infant son of Viscount and Viscountess Curzon in the private chapel at Gopsall. The other sponsors were the Countess of Wicklow, Mrs. Perry Herrick, and Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, and the child received the names of Edward Richard Assheton Penn. His Majesty's gift to his godson was a beautiful silver gilt cup. Among those present were Countess Howe, the Hon. Mrs. Montague Curzon, Lady Sarah Wilson, Lady Evelyn Fyre, Lady Edith Franklin, Mr. De Murrieta, Mr. and Mrs. Oakeley, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Warner, and Mrs Taylor.

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BY THE WAY.

THE WEATHER IN AUGUST.

COMPULSORY dwellers in the Metropolis do not complain of August for having provided them with a good "working" temperature, for during at least two-thirds of the month the average did not exceed 65deg., and the highest reading in London was only 80deg., on the 3rd ult. Early in the month, 84deg. was reached at Raunds and Cullompton; while at Balmoral the screen thermometer gave 30deg., and one of 24deg., was registered on the grass. Rain was a negligible quantity until the 20th, when it become general, and heavy falls were measured in various parts of the country: over 2in at Kingston, and many of more than an inch at both home and Continental stations. On the 30th violent storm squalls passed over the South of England, doing considerable damage in the Kent hopgrounds; and Weston-super-Mare had the curious distinction of recording 12 1/2 hours of bright sunshine as well as an inch of rain on that day.

SCIENTIFIC PEERS.

By the death of the Earl of Rosse the small band of peers in the House of Lords whose scientific attainments have won them recognition in the world of science—from which in the last few months Lord Kelvin and Lord Blythswood have disappeared—is further depleted. Perhaps the most versatile scientist of those still remaining in the Upper House is Lord Avabury, no less celebrated as a geologist and archæologist than as a botanist. Physics is worthily represented by the Earl of Berkeley and Lord Rayleigh (the only Senior Wrangler among the peers), and astronomy by the Earl of Crawford who is also an ardent naturalist. The Duke of Northumberland President of the Royal Institution, has a strong scientific bent, and entomology owes much to Lord Walsingham, who presented his collection of micro-lepidoptera—the largest in the world—to the British Museum in 1901. Lord Lister the famous discoverer of antiseptic surgery, who is in his eighty second year is the honoured doyen of the scientific peers.

M. P.'S AND GOLF.

Golf seems to have ousted cricket from Parliamentary circles entirely. In the "Badminton" Sir Home Gordon tells how it is hopeless to raise a Parliamentary eleven, when a team can always be obtained for golf. How completely have the allurements of the latter game succeeded is shown by the fact that on one Friday in June the computation was made "that 350 of our representative legislators were going to golf in the week-end." Indeed, Sir Home Gordon assures us that "next to politics nothing is so much discussed in the lobby and smoking-rooms of the House as golf." Well, politicians might occupy their spare time much less profitably.

THE DECLINE OF "PIDGIN" ENGLISH.

In the latest Shanghai trade report it is stated by Mr. Elgar Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs, that owing to the increasing linguistic proficiency of the Chinese, "Pidgin" English is falling into disuse. English, French, and German are learned by the Chinese with comparative ease when properly taught, and with the introduction of Western education into Chinese schools, broken English is giving place to more correct speech. Well, this jargon has had a long run in the East. It is not at all like Chinese, and so unlike English that new-comers require to learn it. The difference between it and proper English was once unconsciously and wittily expressed by a Cantonese shopkeeper, who, finding himself at a loss to understand the correct English spoken by a new arrival, turned to his friend, an American, and said: "Moh battah you flen talkee Englishee talk, my no sabbee Melican talk."

THE LATE WILLIAM DAY.

By the death, at a patriarchal age, of Mr. William Day there has passed away not only one of the most famous jockeys and trainers of the last century but a very trustworthy and entertaining historian of the British Turf. Mr. Day, after retirement from active work, published some valuable technical book-dealing with his own special subjects, and also two volumes of reminiscences. Danebury so long the home of the Days and after them of the Cannon family, was taken over by Mr. W. H Moore, who trained there during recent years several winners of the Grand National.

THE LAIRD OF SKIBO.

There is an interesting account of Mr. Carnegie and his home in Scotland in the current "Munsey." It is at Skibo Castle that Mr. Carnegie gives full play to his fondness for getting out of life all that it has to give; Here he has everything that can appeal to the vein of romance which runs through his nature. . . . The flag which flutters from the main tower of the Castle is very characteristic of the owner. On one side of it is worked the British Union Jack, while the other shows the Stars and Stripes of the American National Standard. There is something of the same odd but pleasing blend of nationalities in the customs of the Castle. The bagpipes summon his guests to breakfast much as in the days of "Waverly" and "Rob Roy" . . . but the breakfast itself will have many American dishes, and the appointments of the Castle represent the latest device for comfort which can be found in the palatial cottages of Newport. The only omission for a long time was a smoking-room; for Mr. Carnegie not merely dislikes tobacco himself, but is said to object to its use by others. He has lately, however, conceded to the lovers of the "great god Nicotine" a sanctuary where they may offer incense

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DAILY LIFE AT THE CASTLE.

Mr. Carnegie has all his life been a busy man, and a busy man he remains; Not an hour of his day (we are told) is unoccupied. He rises early, goes through so much of his voluminous mail as his secretary sifts out for his personal reading, and then, in Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers, he is out to get the full enjoyment of the world of sun and sky and water. At one time, he is on the golf-links. . . Again, he will take his yacht, which is always lying ready at the pier, and will steam out on Dornoch Firth. Still again, in a small boat, paddled gently by a gillie, he will fish for trout or salmon. If the weather prove inclement, Mr. Carnegie has a turn at the billiard-tables, or diverts himself in the splendid swimming-bath which is near the Castle. Altogether a pleasant life, surely.

HARD LINES.

An Army officer who falls upon hard times would appear to be worse off than a private soldier in the same condition. A very sad case is reported authoritatively by the Salvation Army. The sufferer holds the rank of Colonel in a Colonial irregular Regiment. Because he has not served directly under Whitehall he has no pension, and at sixty-three finds himself penniless. For several weeks he has existed by selling his medals—the medals which recognise much hard service in the wars of New Zealand, Zululand, Matabeleland, etc. What property he formerly possessed took the form of cattle, and was lost by disease in Mashonaland. According to the Salvation Army appeal, he now wants a job as porter or timekeeper, but is willing to do anything in his power, down to the blacking of boots. Such an experience should fit a man for something better than this. But at sixty-three, if his services are what they are represented to be, there ought to be some adequate official means of keeping such a servant of the Empire from want. We cannot bring ourselves to think that he will be left to spend the remaining years of his life in doing odd jobs.

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

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8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

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WINCARNIS

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER'S FAREWELL.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., on reliquishing command of the Southern Army, took his official departure from the Army Commander's Camp, Cooperage, at 9-30 a. m. yesterday. The Royal Scots detailed a guard of honour of 50 rank and file with two officers, band and regimental colour and was drawn up at the Army Commander's Camp, Cooperage, at 9-30 a.m. All Officers Commanding Units and Heads of Departments attended. General Sir A. Hunter was received with a general salute, the band playing the National Anthem. He then inspected the guard of honour and after a brief conversation took leave of those present by shaking hands. Sir A. Hunter with Major Talbot and Captain Roberts proceeded to the Victoria Dock No. 10, where he was met by General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, Lieut.-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B., with Brigadier-General J. H. Poett, Captain Percy-Smith, Brigadier-General Bell, Brigadier-General Tullock, H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, and his two sons. General Sir A. Hunter was garlanded by H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, and by both his sons and presented with bouquets.

A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Middle Ground Battery, to announce the departure of General Sir A. Hunter as the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Sydney" passed the Middle Ground.

Another salute of 15 guns was fired half an hour after to announce the assumption of command of the Southern Army by Lieut.-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B.

General Sir A. Hunter, K. C. B., Comanding the Southern Army, has issued the following :—

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,
SOUTHERN ARMY.

In obedience to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, you and I have worked together, most of us for five years, to train ourselves for war.

I have assured His Excellency that in my opinion with a few exceptions, the Southern Army is fit to take the field.

The Officers of my Staff, the Generals of Division and of Brigades, the Commanding Officers of Units, have all worked with zeal and sagacity to produce our present high state of military efficiency. I recognise, too, how much credit is due to the rank and file of the Army, British and Indian, for keeping themselves in hard fighting condition.

I cease to command you after to-day and am succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K. C. B.

To all my comrades in India, I say good-bye. I wish you continued success, in your profession, as soldiers : may prosperity attend you, in your future life, as citizens.

ARCHIBALD HUNTER

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 22.

In my "note" relating to the heavy work devolving on the City Health Department and the appointment of Dr. Nawab Ushruff Nawaz Jung as an assistant to Dr. Ahmed Mirza, the Health Officer, I am sorry that I erroneously described the former gentleman as the son of Nawab Lukman-ud-Dowla instead of as his brother. I also omitted to add that Dr. Nawab Fiaz Jung, nephew of Nawab Lukman-ud-Dowla, was also appointed an assistant to Dr. Ahmed Mirza. Both these young gentlemen hold English diplomas and seem to be anxious to render a good account of themselves.

***

The Divali festival this year will be shorn of its usual splendour, as most of the sowcars in Begam Bazaar and other places have suffered seriously by the recent floods. One wealthy man, a dealer in pearls, on the Pooja day of Divali, used to make a show of his large chest of pearls to the God of Wealth, and the quantity that he had could be gauged by the fact that he used to weigh them in "scales by the seer." The unfortunate sowcar has lost the chest and all its contents, which were carried away by the Moosi.

***

A fine moral might be drawn from the following story. Superintendent Rungareddy, of the Sarf-i-Khas, was the hereditary owner of some jagirs. These lands were hypothecated to a sowcar in Begam Bazaar by his late father under certain stipulations as usual. Most of the loan was paid by the father and after his death the son continued paying the instalments. Mr. Rungareddy only commenced to awaken when he had the best of reasons to believe that the debt was paid over and above, and thereafter he pressed the sowcar to render a proper account and to return the papers and deeds connected with his jagirs. Months past, years past, but the sowcar would not do one thing or the other ; and legal steps could not be instituted, as Mr. Rungareddy had not a shred of evidence to support his case. Time, however, wore and suddenly came the recent floods. The sowcar's house was washed away with everything it contained and the man himself quitted the world. A few days after the flood, Mr. Rungareddy happened to go in the direction of Umbarpett and accidentally saw a box lying near the river. It had no lock, and on opening it, the first thing he got was the complete file of his own papers which the sowcar refused to return to him.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1908-09.

November 7th, 1908.	Handicap Races all Classes.	
November 14th	ditto.	A. B. & C.
November 21st	ditto.	all classes.
November 25th	ditto.	A. B. & C.
December 5th	ditto.	all classes.
December 12th	ditto.	A. B. & C.
December 19th	ditto.	all classes.
December 26th	ditto.	A. B. & C.
January 2nd, 1909	ditto.	all classes.
January 9th	ditto.	A. B. & C.
January 16th	ditto.	all classes.
January 23rd	ditto.	A. B. & C.

January 30th First Challenge Cup Race and Handicap Races for B. C. and to Classes.
February 6th. Handicap Races D Classes.
February 13th. Second Challenge Cup Race and Handicap Races for B. & C. Classes.
February 20th. Handicap Races all Classes.
February 25th. Regatta 1st day.
February 27th. Regatta 2nd day Lord Curzons' Challenge Cup.
March 2nd. Regatta 3rd day.
March 3rd. Regatta 4th day Ladies day.
March 4th. Regatta 5th day Y. R. S. Race.
March 5th. Regatta 6th day Rowing etc.
March 6th. Regatta 7th day Third Challenge Cup Race.
March 13th. Handicap Races all Classes.

March 20th	ditto.	A. B. & C.
March 27th	ditto.	all Classes.
April 3rd	ditto.	A. B. & C.
April 10th	ditto.	all Classes.
April 17th	ditto.	A. B. & C.
April 24th	ditto.	all Classes.
May 1st	ditto.	A. B. & C.
May 8th	ditto.	all Classes.

TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

FILLING the world as on we go, with protraiture intense.—Keats (Walking in Scotland),

I had a very remarkable railway journey the other day. It was my good fortune to have as a fellow passenger Mr. Cartoner. He was going to the Hindu Khush, so it appeared from the labels on his box (he had only one ; it was made of leather and getting a little old). The idea had already occurred to me that he would probably travel up the Road and await the important political developments which its completion cannot fail to bring about. My eyes searched the carriage in case he had inadvertently left the Insignia of any Great Order lying about. It would have been nice to talk to him, only it was plain to see that his mind was heavy with weighty matters. There was that romance of his too: he would not be travelling in any part of the world if that had been getting any likelier. He had aged noticeably and looked rather sad and I decided to leave him undisturbed to his thoughts. I was about to give myself up to a dreamless slumber lapped in the comfidence that my companion's knowledge of bombs amounted to familiarity, when the train stopped and I heard outside one of those voices that always make me wish I was back in the shelter of the nursery. It did not strike horror, but it was unsympathetic to a painful degree. Its owner was not the sort of man one would choose as a brother-in-law. He got into our carriage, recognized Cartoner and began heckling him at once. I had some difficulty in placing him at first, but he seemed familiar in a way. He did not drop his 'h's' but the floor was getting covered in final 'g's.' It was pleasant to see that Cartoner was made of sterner stuff than mysetf and the intruder's unceasing flow of reminiscence left the diplomat unmoved. It was not until the polyglot monologue of idiomatic slang had shattered on for half an hour, that it was born in upon me that I was in the presence of Stalky and Co., Strickland, and three of the subalterns, with Burmese experience, who had all in some mysterious manner materialized in one stupendous, record, bore. Like the Babu, I fainted. When I came to myself again the carriage was full. There was a young English girl going to marry a Raja. There was another girl who was going to nurse cholera cases in some hot famine-stricken village and there were two men, whom I was very glad to see. It is not every one who would have recognized those two men: one was sitting and blushing and looking out of the window; the other was asleep. I caught the blusher's eye and looked under the seat, at the same time letting him see my ticket. It was he, and if I had known how terribly he would feel it nothing would have induced me to let him see he was recognized. As to the sleeper, I noticed his luggage was labelled Carlisle. I thought of the sinful sincerity, vanity and raucous profanity of speech that would follow his awakening as surely as the thunder follows the lightning. I got out and left them all at the first opportunity.

This is not a dream. Perhaps it is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods : it can't be an advertisement, as no names of places are mentioned except Hindu Khush and Carlise. All that I will say about it is that it was on the whole more enjoyable than remaining alone.

E. L. F.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following Government Resolution is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."—Report of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 1249, dated 6th July, and No. 2271, dated 8th December 1906, to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay.

Resolution.—The Committee should be thanked for their report.

Since the Committee was appointed the position of Government and the Corporation in connection with the liability for the costs of primary education in the City of Bombay has changed. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is now wholly responsible for primary education in the City. Copies of the report and accompaniment should, therefore, be forwarded to the President of the Corporation. It is clear that primary education in Bombay is both deficient and defective. His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the Corporation will now take the necessary action to place primary education on a more satisfactory footing.

With reference to proposal No. 8 recommending the establishment of a Training College in Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit for consideration at an early date a detailed scheme for such an institution with an estimate of the cost involved.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

The Cold Season is now approaching and the Public are advised to get themselves inoculated with a view to protect themselves against plague during the next epidemic.

Free inoculation against Plague is done at the ten Municipal Dispensaries in the City of Bombay during week days by qualified Medical Men who have been specially instructed.

Special arrangements can be made for inoculating people at their own private houses, provided there be 12 persons at a time to be inoculated. The places where the dispensaries are situated and where free inoculation is done are given below :—

Municipal No. 1 Dist.	Registrar's Office No.	
2	do.	91-93 Frere Road.
3	do.	At Kolsa Moholla.
4	do.	House No. 945 Jail Road, East Dongri.
5	do.	No. 202 Bapu Khote Street.
6	do.	No. 147 Grant Road.
7	do.	No. 8 Kandawadi.
8	do.	No. 144 Bellasis Road.
9	do.	No. 11 Foras Road.
10	do.	No. 185 Elphinstone Road.
	do.	237 A. DeLisle Road.

Any further information can be obtained at the Health Department Head Office, Bori Bunder, Fort.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

AT a general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday last presided over by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That in order to have this Association recognised as an Electorate under clause (3) of Article XX. of the "Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation" adopted at Allahabad on the 18th and 19th of April, 1908, this Association at to-day's general meeting of its members expresses its acceptance of the principles embodied in Article I. of the said Constitution and makes the acceptance of the same condition precedent to new membership."

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday last :—

"This Provincial Congress Committee recommends under clause (a) of Article XXXI. of the Constitution for the consideraton of the Reception Committee of Madras that Dr. Rashbehary Ghose be elected President of the ensuing Congress.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

SIND PRESS COMPANY.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, presiding.

The following is the Director's report :—

Your Directors beg to lay before you their report of the Company's operations for the year ending 31st May 1908, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The number of bales pressed at the Company's presses during the year under report was 15,709 bales against 24,076 bales pressed the previous year. Owing to the failure of the last rains the result of pressing has not been very satisfactory but your Directors hope for better results next year. Your Directors regret to report the untimely death of their esteemed colleague Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart. who rendered valuable service to the Company during a period of about 9 years, and have appointed the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., to fill up the vacancy. They have also nominated Mr. C. H. B. Forbes in place of Mr. H. C. Wright resigned, and trust that you will confirm the appointments. The accounts circulated herewith show that there is a sum of Rs. 21,176-1-3 at the credit of profit and loss account, out of which your Directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 30 per share absorbing Rs. 12,000; to transfer Rs. 3,000 to the reserve fund and Rs. 5,000 to the depreciation fund and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,176-1-3 to the next year's account.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared ; the retiring directors Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, and Jaganath Sundarow were re-elected and Mr. C. H. Cheetham was re-appointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at the registered office No. 17 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Chatoorbhooj Baichandbhai presided. The Directors' report showed :—

Your Directors beg to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1908. As will be seen from the annexed accounts, your Mill has during the year under report made a loss of Rs. 50,132-4-5, excluding the Secretaries and Treasurers' commission of Rs. 33,235-2-6, which they have voluntarily given up, looking to the working of the Mill which resulted in loss, and for which they deserve your thanks.

The cause of this loss is mostly attributable to the unfortunate fire which took place early in October last and destroyed our whole New Mule Spinning Block, except Engine and Boilers, and thereby causing all the fixed charges to fall on your Company for a considerable time. Your Directors have recovered from the Insurance Companies Rs. 2,93,951-0-3 being the loss of building, machinery and stock and stock-in-process sustained by your Mill, as adjusted by the Surveyors, in March last. This amount has been utilized in paying your Company's debts, as your directors do not think advisable to re-build the said block until they see better results in the working of the Mill. Your Directors also consider your old machinery as the other cause of loss, which caused such breakages as might not give good results as to production, &c. They are always trying in repairing and renovating such as old machinery. Since the period covered by this report an accident occurred in the Engine of your Mill in July last which caused your Mill to stop working for nearly two months.

The Directors' report was adopted the appointment of Mr. Chooninalal Dharamdas Saraiya as a director was confirmed. The retiring directors Messrs. Purshotamdas Thokurdas and Chaturbhuj Bhaichandbhai were re-elected. Messrs. Jamnadas Purmanandas and A. J. De Quadros were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretaries and Treasurers Messrs. Tapidas Virzdass and Co. for their voluntarily giving up the whole of the commission Rs. 32,235 for the year ending 30th June 1908. The usual complement to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEPARTURE OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP "PLASSY."

The Hospital ship "Plassy" under the Command of Captain F. Notley, will sail to-day for Southampton via Malta, with the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry and details consisting 62 officers, 28 ladies, and 14 children, 17 warrant officers, 13 women, 28 children, 941 non-commissioned officers and men, 27 women, 58 children, (in health) 22 men, 7 women, and 4 children, (ordinary invalids) 67 men, 3 women, and child, (cot invalids) 24 prisoners and 8 insanes.

The following are the names of the officers :—

Lt-Col F W C Jones, R A M C	Lieut J Britchart, B F A
Lt-Col and Mrs C Stisted Som L I	Lieut H M Little, R A
Lt-Col F Oldfield, R E	Lieut N H Stone, Som L I
Lt-Col A Hussey, R H A	Lieut and Mrs W Sarel, North Fus
Lt-Col L C Sherar, Leicester Regt	Lieut G Fleming, Som L I
Major R Saunders, Worcester	Lieut C S Fuller, E Surrey
Major and Mrs M Foster, Som L I	Lieut J Gaskell, 69th Punjabis
Major and Mrs H Johnstone, Som L I	Lieut T B Scott, K O Regt
Major and Mrs C Profeit, R A M C	Lieut A Thackwell, 81 Pioneers
Capt and Mrs A Watman, Som L I	Lieut and Mrs D J Owens and child, Som L I
Capt E Annand, R Scots	L'aut B O Parr, Oxford L I
Capt H M Martin, Som L I	Lieut C Ritson, North Fus
Capt C Hopkins, R A M C	Lieut A Duke 18th Infantry
Capt and Mrs A G Sharp, Manchester.	Lieut W Maunsell, Lan Fus
Capt C P Porch, E Surrey Regt	Lieut D C Downes, North Fus
Capt W A Light, 114 Mahrattas	Lieut P P Curtis, 15th Hussars
Capt and Mrs Umfreville, and sister-in-law 2 children W R Regt	Lieut H Dickinson, Som L I
Capt H Fisher, Manchester	Lieut B Crockett, 17 Lancers
Capt J B Thomson, Som L I	Lieut C F Lee, K R R C
Capt C Colquhoun, E Surrey Regt	Lieut S Mills, Som L I
Capt W Brosky and 2 children, Mix Lisi	Lieut R Watts, Som L I
Capt A Yatman, Som L I	Lieut W Sutton, Som L I
Capt H Paletson Som L I	Rev and Mrs Canney and child, Eccl Dept
Capt A McHarq, R E	N Sister A W Joss, Q A M N S I
Capt C Fane, 12 Lancers	N Sister Cunningham, Q A M N S I
Capt J Lannahan, I M S	N Sister Harvey Q A M N S I
Capt H Lee, Cameroniana	Wife of Col S Thornton, R G A
Capt R E Cole, Northumb Fus	Wife of Capt H G Bailey, 10 Jats
Capt and Mrs A H Hayes, R A M C	Wife of Capt R Poiniger, R A
Capt W Browne, R A M C	Wife of Capt J Hoskyn and child, I Army
Capt and Mrs R Ainsworth R A M C	Wife of Capt K E Nangle and 3 children I Army
Capt G McLean, Gordon Highs	Wife of Capt B Hamilton and 2 children, I Army
Capt W Rodd, A O D	Widow of Major A Smith and child, I Army
Capt C Brodrick, I M S	Widow of Capt Jacob Bord M Police
Capt A Rennick, H Lancers	Wife of Capt G F B Hankey, K R Rifles.
Capt and Mrs J Smith, S and T Corps	
Lieut A Aitbuthnot, R E	
Lieut A H Bowers, D L I	
Lieut W Watson, Som L I	

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The area of low pressure yesterday shown off the Kathiawar Coast has almost disappeared North and is not affecting the weather.

There has been nearly general rain in the Peninsula, South of a line joining Nellore and Karwar, and in this area skies have become moderately to heavily overcast.

The rainfall has increased slightly on the South Burma Coast and isolated falls have occurred in North Burma.

The principal rainfall amounts are :—Port Blair one and a half inches ; Ahmednagar, Calcutta, Kodaikanal, Madura and Pamban, two ; Cochin, three ; Trivandrum, nine ; Coimbatore, Negapatam and Cuddalore, one and a half ; Ootacamund, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, three-fourths.

Humidity is in excess over the greater part of the Peninsula and normal or in defect elsewhere.

Temperature is still high and rose in Gujarat and the adjacent districts to the South and East.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in South India and local rain in South Burma.

The following weather telegram has been received by the Post Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

Storm Signal. The depression seems to be disappearing.—Lower warning signal and hoist cautionary.

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

The rainfall during the past week in Madras has been far in excess of that in any other week recorded for many years.

During the past seven days the total fall was 21 inhes and during a few hours on Tuesday night last 5 inches were recorded.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Field operations interrupted owing to sickness prevalent.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced, Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach—Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barei—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur—Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bellary—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity remains in excess in the north and in defect in the north-east, but is normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Sirsa. Winds are westerly to northerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day Temperature has risen slightly and is now in excess at Allahabad and Cawnpore, but night temperature is in defect at these stations. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind, but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal except at Karachi where it continues in defect, although the defiency is not so great as yesterday. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-easterly at Karachi; the other stations report calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air continues in excess at Veraval and Surat and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is still generally high both during the day and at night. Winds are north-north-easterly to easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect, the defiency at Sangor amounting to 70 per cent. of the normal amount. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual in the Western districts, but are normal elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen. Ratnagiri has had 0-22 in. and Karwar 0-15 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess in the north, while it remains equal to the average in the south. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are east-north-easterly at Bombay ; the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar records 0-54 in. of rain. Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or only very lightly clouded. Humidity has decreased and is generally normal. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum remains high nearly everywhere. Winds are easterly to southerly.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay off the Kathiawar Coast yesterday is still shown there but it is apparently filling up. Skies have almost cleared in Kathiawar.

The low pressure area off Malabar Coast has been the cause of heavy rain in that area and probably of local showers in the Konkan.

In the south-west of the Bay winds still show an irregular circulation and rainfall has also been general on the South Madras Coast and in South India Pressure is low off Negapatam.

Local rain is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LADIES AS CHEMISTS.

THE brilliant achievement of Miss Gertrude Holland Wren in winning the Pereira Medal, which is the great prize of the School or Pharmacy, has drawn attention to the position of women in a profession to which they would seem especially suited. Miss Wren is, of course, the first of her sex to attain this particular distinction, but others before her have secured notable honours and have moreover, as the pioneer medical women did, opened up a vocation to those who can quality for it. Just as the women doctors have their own special organisations, as well as the right of membership of almost all the societies founded by their professional brothers, so the women pharmacists have their own association, which by a notable coincidence has held its fourth annual meeting this week. Naturally, there was a jubilant note about it, and an echo of the words of the president of the Pharmaceutical Society who predicted that the days would come when the members of that institutions would attend to hear addresses from women. In this connection, it is interesting to recall that, in May 1906, Miss E. M. Rich in conjuction with Mr. M.W. Travers, actually did present to the Chemical Society a paper on the constituents of ammonium amalgam, and Miss A. M. Moody also collaborated in a paper on sugars and eluocsives contributed to the same body.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement for admitting women to the ranks of the chemists goes back as far as the "seventies," when Mrs. Isabella Clarke Keer, as she now is, applied to be examined by the Pharmaceutical Society. Permission at first was refused, but ultimately conceded, and in the early part of 1875 she passed the minor, and in December of the same year the major examinations of that body. From that time onwards she has consistently supported the movement, and has seen a considerable number following her example. Some ten years later Miss Buchanan, the present president of the Women Pharmacists' Society, after professional studies at the Frances Marry Buss Schools, entered the pharmaceutical examination, and in 1887 competed for the Pereira Medal. She narrowly missed it, but obtained next honours in the silver medal. Another lady silver medalist came forward in Miss Annie E. Tilson, who in 1893 gained this award.

GRADES IN THE PROFESSION.

Such women as these represent, of course, the higher order of those who have taken up the profession. The ordinary person hardly realises the grades that enter into it, which are very clear and defined. The Apothecaries' Society, can confer a certificate which girls are often content to take, as it is not very difficult to pass the examination, and there are classes and courses for it at low fees which hold out tempting promises regarding dispensing as a profession for women. But as a fact this certificate only permits its holder to act as assistant to one holding higher qualifications. To pass the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society gives the right to the titles of chemist and druggist or dispensing chemist, while that of pharmaceutical chemist is the proof that the major examination has been passed. The ladies who can claim either of these distinctions generally become dispensers at hospitals or to medical men, and in several instances are filling posts of considerable responsibility. But curiously enough, very few who have secured them are in business for themselves, and it is stated on competent authority that there are not twenty chemists' shops in the kingdom kept by women. In one notable instance where it is successfully done, the lady is the daughter of a pharmaceutical chemist and was brought up in the business. In another, the lady married one of her fellow-students, and their children possess the unique distinction of having a mother and father who both hold the highest qualifications of their calling.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

Passing from the use of the term as restricated to dispensing and compounding of drugs, there are ladies who are doing original research work in various laboratories, and of course in such connection it is only necessary to name the part borne by Mdme. Curie in the discovery of radium, and the work she is now carrying on in the investigation of polonium. Miss Dorothy Marshall is lecturer in Chemisty at Girton College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Seward McKillop, of the Royal Holloway College, pointed out at a women's conference the possibilities that there are as analysts and assayers. A knowledge of analysis is, indeed, of the highest value for the posts of sanitary inspecters, which Municipal Councils and other public bodies are entrusting more and more to women ; while the examination itself calls for knowledge in chemistry as to water, soil, air, and ventilation. Various scholarships in chemistry are open to women at the different universities, and the Tufnell Scholarship, worth £100 a year for two years, was held by Miss Marshall, whose name has already been mentioned. In unexpected directions, too, ladies have taken up special branches of chemistry, as the daughter of a silk manufacturer who devoted herself to a full course of study of the scientific principles of dyeing. It would seem to be the opinion of those competent to judge that to those who are merely certified assistants the calling does not offer great prizes. Those who have gone through the higher course for registration under the Pharmacy Act, which implies three years' training as an "apprentice" or "student," and a knowledge of pharmacy, chemistry, botany physics, and materia medica have a wider field before them, but it is just this lengthened training which limits the number of women who have the means and time to devote to it, When real ability and patient study as that of Miss Wren achieves a notable triumph, there are always those to be found who imagine that a new and easy and profitable career has been opened to all who care to consider it. But it is now more than thirty years since the first lady qualified in the higher branches, and since then there have been many who have learnt to their disappointment that in this profession, as in others, it is the somewhat exceptional and not the merely average woman who is really successful.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that Sindhi students do not freely join the Training College for teachers in Secondary Schools in Bombay, and that the cause of their unwillingness to do so may be that the sanctioned stipends are inadequate to cover their expenses in Bombay. His Excellency the Governor in Council has accordingly been pleased to raise the three stipends reserved for Sindhi students studying at the College from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem each, as a temperary measure for a period of three years, in order to offer a greater inducement to Sind candidates to join the College. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to report in October, 1911, the results of this experiment and whether, in his opinion, it should be continued. The revised rules for the College have been approved by Government.

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It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.
Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

As will be seen from a telegram in another column, Monday next is to be observed as a general holiday, it being the Jubilee of Her Majesty's assumption of the government of India in lieu of the Honourable East India Company. Holidays have been very numerous lately and now that business has become brisker another day of idleness can be ill afforded. But we can raise no objection to the observance of Proclamation Day as a general holiday, the occasion being so important. Moreover the King-Emperor has expressed his intention of addressing a Message to the Princes and People of India, which we presume will be read by the Sheriff from the steps of the Town Hall and it may be the troops will be called out and form a guard of honour in Elphinstone Circle. But this is anticipating events. When the Queen's Proclamation was read great demonstrations followed, the streets were decorated and the houses and offices were illuminated, but with a Government "far far away o'er hill and o'er dale" and the city, as the *Times* thinks, left in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, we may not look for any of these things and the receipt of the King's message may be distinguished by no more outward ceremony than that of a repaid loan or the acceptance of an offer of marriage, by the mail. Still to many there may be more cause for rejoicing. We may hear of a list of honours, of the granting of all Lord Morley's promises regarding the further extension of the Councils, of the "step forward" which has been contemplated, of the introduction of a new Bill in Parliament for the better governing of India, and of an amnesty for all political prisoners. We say we may, but we also may not; so it is useless speculating. However, we can safely expect that His Majesty's Message will contain something more than mere words of encouragement and warning. It will contain promises, perhaps concessions.

MR. G. R. ELSMIE'S REMINISCENES.

MR. G. R. ELSMIE, C.S.I., in his retirement has turned his thoughts back over India and his connection with the country and has given us his reminiscences in a handsome volume "Thirty-five years in the Punjab," published by Mr, David Douglas of Edinburgh. Mr. Elsmie, who was the last of the Haileybury Civilians who served in the Punjab, dedicates his work to the University of Aberdeen in grateful remembrance of instruction recived in 1853-55, from John Cruickshank, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College. But he gives us some readable notes on Haileybury, which he refers to affectionately—an institution which turned out many good men and true, whose names, we hope, will long remain on the Pension List. He tells us that his mother's brother, John Shepherd, had been a Director of the East India Company since the thirties. He had seen several cousins, his nominees, start from Southampton to take up civil and military appointments in India and had become aware that, when he was old enough, he might follow their example if he felt inclined. About 1853-4, the abolition of the patronage of the Directors in appointments to the Civil Service was decreed. For the future, writerships were to be awarded after competition and no fresh admissions to the East India College at Haileybury were to be allowed after January 1856, by which time he would have attained the age of seventeen years and two months. As no one could enter Haileybury before he was seventeen he had only one chance. He declined. The appointment he refused was promised to another youth, who at almost the eleventh hour had changed his mind. This was the last civil appointment Elsmie's uncle had in his gift and eventually the lad was induced to take it, entering Haileybury. With him in his only term before the College ceased to exist were the boys who afterwards became Sir Charles Bernard, Chief Commissioner of Burma, Sir Philip Hutchins, now of the India Council, Sir Charles Grant, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Sir James Lyall, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, John Beames the Philologist, and Richard Thomas Burney, Judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

Incidentally Mr. Elsmie, in one of the letters of his youth, makes reference to an old Bombay Civilian, who is still well remembered as Commissioner of the Southern Division in Lord Reay's time. "Young Propert," he writes, "is a wonderful comic singer and actor and I am very anxious to hear him." Next day, he wrote: "The concert went off last night with great éclat. Propert's comic singing is the most wonderful thing of the kind. He writes his own songs, invents the acting and changes voice incessantly. For instance, he sang a piece called 'Othello ye Moor.' He appeared as Othello and related in song the whole play. The professors with all their glumness roar with laughter." Poor Propert, this is the only mention of him in Mr. Elsmie's reminiscences, but the narrator had discovered the one great characteristic of the man, the one which destroyed him in the service. In Lord Reay's entourage, when Commissioner, he crossed the Goanese frontier, in his shirt and trowsers, sitting on the tail-board of a carriage on the newly opened railway, singing comic songs to his own accompaniment on a banjo, two youthful newspaper correspondents in his company, joining in the choruses, when the train drew up in the presence of a guard of honour. He was never forgiven. But he remained amusing. Even the scene of his death was not without its comic side. Before Elsmie set out, news of the Mutiny came and at a Highland Church he heard "a most inspiriting discourse from Mr. Bain about the 'horrid cruelties' in the East, saying that if the original Directors and Governors had taken such measures as to make the Indians all Christians these horrors would have been prevented. He, of course, did not think it necessary to go into trivial details as to how any such result was to be brought about."

Mr. Elsmie gives a graphic account of his voyage out on the P. & O. steamer "Colombe," a strange contrast to that of the "Salsette," the trip from Southampton to Calcutta occupying from January 4 to February 21, nothing as compared with the three months' round the Cape, but terrible to think of in these days. Mr. Elsmie, however, has much more to tell us than mere chat about people and things. He has, among other noteworthy pages, a chapter on a subject on which he was called upon to prepare a special report to Government, namely, the prevalence of murder amongst Afghans in the Peshawar Division. He wrote that the heaviest and most important part of his work as Additional Commissioner of this division, consists of the trial of persons accused of murder. The extraordinary prevalence of this crime was such that in 1849-50 murder or crimes accompanied by murder are said to have been committed at the rate of one a day. In the Peshawar Valley every species of crime was perpetrated on an extended scale; and of the people, mostly Pathans or Afghans, Mr. Elsmie writes: "Brave, independent, but of a turbulent, vindictive character, their every existence seemed to depend upon a constant succession of internal feuds. They know no happiness in anything but strife. It was their delight to live in a state of chronic warfare. Blood is always crying aloud for blood. Revenge was a virtue among them; the heritage and retribution passed from father to son and murder became a solemn duty." Peshawar Valley then formed part of the kingdom of Afghanistan. During the Sikh rule the maintenance of internal order was scarcely attempted. They regarded the ruin of rivals or opponents by any means as merely a natural proceeding. Mr. Elsmie made recommendations which for a long time were not carried out, but he made them on the strength of Kaye's experience that the means should be severe: "Rigour is inseparable from the government of such a people; we cannot rein wild horses with silken braids."

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

WE have not yet received a contradiction of the reported interview or of any of the statements attributed in His Imperial Majesty. If the authenticity is not denied the message should be read in conjunction with the review of German finances republished by us in yesterday's issue. The Kaiser is apparently anxious to reduce expenditure and if naval competition is to continue that cannot be done. The Kaiser is determined to have a great fleet, but while England maintains the two-Power standard and builds new ships in order to find work for the unemployed, Germany will spend money she can ill afford. Therefore the Kaiser trails the red herring across our path in the hope that we may be diverted from the real object of our pursuit. In German Imperial finance, as our Manchester contemporary told us the other day, huge deficits are chronic; current expenditure is met out of loans; there is no provision for debt extinction; and the Government has to raise money at 4 per cent. This has happened during a period of profound peace and striking economic expansion. The Reichstag has voted expenditure without voting the funds to meet it, and the interesting question is, why it has not done so. The Imperial Goverment has not yet announced its naval plans, but they are known in outline. The obvious remedy of cutting down expenditure seems to be excluded. The expenditure on armaments, in particular on the navy, has most contributed to confound the Budget, and the country is committed by the Navy Acts to expenditure over a term of years. Nevertheless, forces undoubtedly exist to check the further expansion of the Navy Estimates. Significant protests by men so little susceptible of anti-militarism as Colonel Gadke have appeared, while only a few days ago the "Kreuz-Zeitung," the organ of the Prussian squires, pressed for a halt in naval expension. The Kaisers' statements, if ever really made—and they are not denied even in Berlin—were like the letter to Lord Tweedmouth, meant to pave the way for their naval estimates and to mislead the British Admiralty.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

WE do not know if the decision of the Madras Congress Reception Committee to offer the presidentship of the next Session and his acceptance of it will meet the approval of all delegates, but it is only fair that the compliment should be paid him. He was nominally President last year at Madras and would doubtless have conducted the proceedings satisfactorily had the Extremists observed the rules of ordinary decency and refrained from wrecking the meeting. He had prepared an oration which he was able only to deliver in part, but the Press, animated by a sense of fair play, published the whole of it, so its sentiments received wider publicity than might otherwise have been the case. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose is no longer a young man, being 63 years of age and no longer open to charges of impetuosity. He is leader of the Vakils Bar in Calcutta, a scholar, a jurist, a legislator and "foremost man of his generation among his countrymen," the Bengali Babus. True he is trenchant in his criticisms and sails as close to the wind as may be, but he was partly, if not wholly, responsible for the Moderatist creed, drawn up at the Convention formed after the collapse of the Surat Congress, last December. A Swadeshist, but opposed to boycotting, or anarchy, his views will have the sympathy of the Moderatists and if a Congress is to be held at Madras this year, we may expect it to be conducted in as orderly a manner as in bye-gone years—provided Seditionists and Extremists do not organise another such discreditable scheme as that by which they wrecked last year's proceedings.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Mr. Norman Cranstoun Mcleod, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to appoint the Advocate-General, Bombay, Mr. Thomas Joseph Strangman, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., with effect from the date of his return from leave, to be on special duty for a period of six months, to inquire into and report upon the question of the development of Salsette as a residential area.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON leaves Simla on the 9th November, visiting Delhi and Agra, and arriving at Calcutta on the 17th.

MR. C. D. D. WILSON, Executive Engineer, from leave, is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay.

THE "Mysore Mail" of October 27 says: Another approver is murdered in the lock-up. Nural Nashir, the dacoit and approver, under arrest at Pirgang Police station in Dinajapur District, has been murdered by his accomplices who were in custody with him.

A Resolution of the Commerce and Industry Department is published proposing the abolition of the present three classes for private Inland telegrams and the substitution of two classes, namely (1) Ordinary, at 6 annas for 12 words, with half an anna extra for each word thereafter, and (2) Express, at Re, 1 for 12 words and 2 annas extra for each word thereafter, the address in each case, to be paid for. Opinions are invited on these proposals to be finally considered after the end of November.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

TRAINING WORKING GIRLS.

A Race of Cooks.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

"It's the swing of the pendulumn, I suppose," remarked Dr. Jane Walker, one of our leading women physicians. A Guildhall conference of women, called to discuss a new scheme for training working girls to become children's nurses, called forth the remark. Thirty years ago all nurses were drawn from working class homes. Then came the rage for lady nurses and institutions sprang up right and left for the training of gentlewomen as nurses. Presumably the supply has failed or the experiment not proved entirely successful, for this week we had Society women, social reformers, members of public bodies, etc., eagerly discussing a scheme for training working class girls. The scheme which, if adopted, would be administered by the London County Council, has been drawn up by the Women's Industrial Council. The girls eligible for training would have spent one year at a domestic economy school, the head of which would have power to recommend suitable girls for six or nine months London County Council scholarship for practical instruction in the care and management of children.

The training which would be given in creches and similar institutions would comprise:—

1. Bathing and dressing of infants.
2. Simple infant cookery and bottle washing.
3. Lectures in chemistry and baby foods. Infant hygiene.
4. Lessons in child nature, art of telling stories, singing and playing of simple games and the making of home made toys.
5. Making cots, cleaning nurseries.
6. Charge of children out of doors.
7. Cutting out and making baby clothes.
8. Laundrying children's clothes.

Criticism came from two opposite standpoints. "Mistresses who advocate shorter hours for factory girls have a way of working their servants from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.," one delegate reminded an audience which included not a few women interested in social reform, while the Society women declared that if they paid good salaries they expected ladies to look after their children.

A RACE OF COOKS.

After revolutionising the dinners of Society, M. Escoffier, the famous chef of the Carlton Hotel—"a very Emperor of chefs" to quote the Kaiser—is devoting his time and genius to devising a scheme for improving cooking in the houses of the people. "The fact which I regard as one of the primary causes of unhappiness and ill-feeling among the working classes is that many young women have no knowledge of cookery at all," explained M. Escoffier to me yesterday.

"I have seriously considered the question of the best means to overcome this deficiency, and the only one, to my mind, would be to make it part of the programme in the higher classes of all public schools for girls to add a course of cookery, and in order to render this more interesting and fertile to join practice to theory. By this very simple system we should certainly succeed in forming in a very few years a nucleus of excellent little housekeepers and later on splendid housewives who would be able to transmit the first notions of cookery to their children."

"This practical course of cookery should be divided into groups, each in their turn to prepare, under the guidance of an experienced women cook, the daily little 'ordinary'. Here they would gain the first notions of how to prepare a good stock pot, various soups, inexpensive and yet excellent and nourishing, how to clean and prepare fish, make alimentary pastes, prepare vegetables, and all those products indispensable to the household. Here also they would learn to utilise all remnants, and as an encouragement sweets and wholesome puddings would be a special feature, and last but not least, the preparation of the divine omelet in its many forms."

"The well being of a people owes much to its cuisine," added the veteran chef thoughtfully, and who will question his philosophy.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S REMINISCENCES.

In these days when "So and So's Reminiscences" are inflicted upon the world almost every other day and uninteresting persons are ready on the slightest excuse to rush into print with uninteresting recollections of even less interesting people, it is with relief that one comes across a volume like the delightful reminiscences which Mrs. George Cornwallis West, or as she is still more often than not spoken of, Lady Randolph Churchill, has just published. Lady Randolph seems a young woman to be writing her reminiscences yet, she can go back as far as the funeral of Lincoln and can recall many interesting things of the second Empire. Her book is crammed full of good things about the famous personages of the socio-political world in the stirring days of Lord Randolph and the "Fourth Party."

One of the most delightful of her stories concerns George Bernard Shaw and an invitation to lunch. Lady Randolph invited Mr. Shaw, who is of course a vegetarian, to a select little luncheon party she was giving and promptly received the following wire in response "Certainly not. My habits are well known. Your invitation is an insult." Lady Randolph quickly paid G. B. S. back in his own coin by wiring "Know nothing of your habits. Hope they are not as bad as your manners,"—a retort which provoked a letter in the more characteristic Shavian style explaining the writer's distaste for the "charred corpses of dead animals."

Speaking of the late Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lady Randolph recalls that in the early days of their marriage they were made a very inadequate allowance and Lady Salisbury as a sign of her penury used to stick straws in her ball dresses—an indication that she had to use a "growler" instead of having a carriage of her own.

Very interesting too are Lady Randolph's recollections of the Courts of Europe and it is easy to see that her charming volume will be one of the most widely read books of the season.

MILK THE BEAUTIFIER.

More and more women are pinning their faith to milk as a beautifier. Hundreds of women have discovered that a glass of hot milk, slowly sipped before retiring for the night is wonderfully soothing to tired nerves and moreover it induces refreshing sleep. A milk shampoo is more of a novelty but one that many women are trying just now with surprisingly good results. The great virtue of the milk shampoo is that it restores the colour to the hair and makes it crisp and springy. It is impossible to dress dull, lifeless hair to advantage. For the benefit of those who would like to try the new treatment I will produce the directions for a milk shampoo given to me by the clever French hairdresser who claims to have originated it.

Wet the head over with tepid water until the hair is thoroughly saturated. Have a bowl of warm milk ready and rinse the hair thoroughly with the milk gently massaging the scalp with fingers dipped in milk. The massaging should not be unduly hurried. Quite a quarter of an hour should be allowed for the process and half an hour will do no harm. All that now remains to be done is to rinse the hair with warm water in which a little borax has been dissolved and dry.

NOVELTY IN CLUBS.

Another new club is in the inauguration stage. By the early spring, so its organisers hope, the Unity Club, a fully equipped sports club, will be established in a roomy old country mansion with extensive grounds. Tennis, hockey, golf, archery, swimming, riding and a miniature rifle range are to be among the features. The new club, however, is to be something more than an addition to social clubs, so Lady Briggs, its organiser, told me yesterday. It is to provide careers for the unemployed among the upper classes, for younger sons and for ladies of gentle birth but small means.

Lady Briggs' scheme is quite practical. Early vegetables and fruit, table poultry, eggs, butter, etc., are always in demand and at present we go abroad for a considerable portion of our supplies. All the profits made on the sports section of the club are to be devoted towards the planning and stocking of gardens, hot houses, green houses, orchards, etc., which are to be the training ground for men and women of good social standing who see in agriculture and horticulture a career for themselves. The French system of intensive culture is to be tried at the Unity Club.

ASHEN GREY.

A curious shade of grey is making its appearance in the world of fashion just now. "Ashen Grey" it is called and the adjective fits this peculiar shade as no other could. For millinery purposes ashen grey or "gris cendre" as it is styled in Paris is blended with hydrangea and orchid shades.

In velvet the colour is seen at its very best. A simple but very distinguished model gown which reached one of our modistes this week was of ashen velvet and was cut with a long jacket with a stole effect of turquoise of grey silk embroidery. The jacket fastened a few inches above the waist where the velvet was cut away to show a girdle of ashen grey satin.

LORD ROSSLYN'S THIRD MARRIAGE.

One of the sensational events of the week has been the marriage yesterday of Lord Rosslyn to Miss Vera Mary Bayley, which took place at the Registry Office in Hanover Square. No one had the least idea that Lord Rosslyn was about to marry again, and so carefully was the secret kept that although his intended bride was present at the famous roulette contest, which took place the other week, and in which Lord Rosslyn tried to "break" the bank held by Sir Hiram Maxim, she was merely introduced as a lady who was interested in his system.

Lord Rosslyn has been before the public on many occasions. Soldier, war-correspondent, author, actor, editor, chemical food agent, and finally roulette player he has been the hero of more than one sensational case in the Divorce Courts.

In 1890 he married Miss Violet de Grey Vyner, to divorce her on the grounds of desertion seven years later, and in 1905 he married Miss Anna Robinson, the famous American actress. From her he was divorced in the Edinburgh Court of Session last year. Lord Rosslyn has two children by his first wife Lord Loughborough, the heir to the earldom and Lady Rosabelle St. Clair-Erskine.

Miss Bayley, the third Lady Rosslyn, is just twenty-one years of age. She is a slight, fair-haired girl and has beautiful blue eyes.

"WHEREAS there is plague in Kottur in the Kudligi taluk of the Bellary district, and at Pandharpur in the Sholapur district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread it is notified that, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the festivals at these places from the 1st to the 8th December 1908, inclusive. All persons proceeding to the said festivals in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 27, was 653, giving a death-rate of 34·72 per annum per thousand as against 35·87 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·62 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 102 died from fevers: 12, plague; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 46, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 157, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarhœa; 29, dysentery; 46, still-born; 116, old age and debility; and 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 31; Lingaet, 3; Bhattias, 6; Hindus of other caste, 286; Hindus low caste, 73; Musulman, 171; Parsi, 24; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 5; and European, 5. The total number of births was 415 as against 459 the corresponding period of last year, and 395 the average over the past five years.

THE BALKAN PERIL.

MORE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

Bulgarian Reserve Disbanded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER. 28.

Bulgaria has replied to the identical Note, presented by Great Britain, France, and Russia, accepting the demands made, which include the disbandment of 75,000 Reservists.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Austria has completed the evacuation of Novi Bazar.

The protecting Powers have presented a Note to the Cretan Government, declaring that they will benevolently consider the position of Crete and will treat with Turkey, if order is maintained and Mussulmans are protected.

The Servian Skupstina has appealed to the Russian Duma to help to prevent the accomplishment of Austria's aggression in Bosnia.

LATER.

Prince Ferdinand, in opening the Bulgarian Sobranje, said that the Government would indemnify persons affected by the seizure of the Oriental Railway.

He had hopes that the good-will of the Powers was assured and said that Bulgaria was only desirous of pacific development.

GENERAL CHARGED.

With Serious Offences.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Major-General Gardiner Guyon has been committed for trial on several charges of assaulting little girls.

BLOEMFONTEIN BLAZE.

Government Offices Doomed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A telegram from Bloemfontein states that the Government buildings are on fire and it is feared that they are doomed. The town is covered by a pall of smoke

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Later reports from Bloemfontein state that the Government buildings have been practically destroyed.

The fire was due to the fusing of an electric wire.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

More Scenes in the House.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

A number of male and female Suffragettes were ejected from the galleries of the House of Commons last evening, for shouting and throwing down pamphlets.

The women chained themselves to the Grille, part of which had to be removed in order to eject them.

At the same time a demonstration took place outside the House and the crowd nearly rushed the lobbies.

The Speaker ordered the closing of the Ladies' and Strangers' galleries.

Fifteen arrests were made.

THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

Kruger Controversy Revived.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The interview with the Kaiser, published in the "Daily Telegraph," is officially admitted in Berlin to be substantially correct.

The Kaiser's statements are universally commented upon. It is declared in Paris that the Kaiser did not reject the invitation of France and Russia to intervene in the South African War, but that he made its acceptance conditional upon the re-ratification of the Frankfort Treaty.

It was thus that the projected intervention collapsed.

LATER.

The English newspapers cordially accept the Kaiser's assurances of his personal good-will.

They point out that his frank indiscretions concerning past history cannot now serve to sow discord between Great Britain and France and Russia; while the admitted hostility of a large section of Germans necessitates preparedness.

Lord Roberts declines to say anything concerning the Kaiser's plan of campaign.

THE "YARMOUTH."

Feared Loss.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Great Eastern cargo-boat the "Yarmouth," bound for the Hook of Holland for Harwich, which was heavily laden and carried a crew of twenty, is missing.

A body with a lifebuoy marked "Yarmouth" has been picked up.

THE Southern Army Office, with the exception of the Deputy Judge Advocate-General's Department, will close at Poona on the 31st October, and open at Ootacamund on the 7th November, 1908. Correspondence of an urgent nature between the above dates should be addressed to the General Officer Commanding or Deputy Adjutant-General, Southern Army, Camp, Coopercage, Bombay.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

A Durban Incident.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A number of Indians returning to the Transvaal were detained at Durban as undesirables, owing to their admission that they did not intend to conform to the Transvaal Registration Laws.

They appealed to the Natal Supreme Court, which gave the unanimous decision that indefinite detention after the departure of the ship was illegal and ordered their release.

The following is a copy of a memorandum recently forwarded to the Home Government:—

In the controversy regarding the position of British Indians in the Transvaal, two questions have been raised.

1. The identification by means of registration of Asiatics already domiciled in the Colony.
2. The control of future Asiatic immigration.

As to (1): Resident British Indians declined to conform to a Registration Law which received Imperial sanction on May 2nd 1907, because they deemed it insulting and reactionary and believed that their acquiescence in the principle it embodied, would open the way to the imposition of still further disabilities.

On May 9th 1907, they entered upon a campaign of passive resistance and between that date and the end of January, 1908, went to gaol in large numbers and were, apparently, prepared to continue this form of protest almost indefinitely. On the 30th January, 1908, their leader, Mr. Gandhi, who was then in gaol as a passive resister, was invited to communicate to the Government a proposal of voluntary registration in place of compulsoy registration under the Act. This course the community had already repeatedly proposed, pointing out that their objection was to the sting of compulsion. A letter signed by Mr. Gandhi and two of his fellow prisoners was, in response to the above invitation, forwarded to Pretoria. A reply to this, dated the 30th January, was received from the Colonial Secretary. A personal interview took place the same day, the prisoners were released and much correspondence and many interviews subsequently took plase between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts. Mr. Gandhi contends that the net result of all this was an understanding that the offensive Registration Law should be repealed. General Smuts denies that he intended to convey any such impression. The Asiatics practically all succeeded in establishing their "bona fides" and faithfully carried out the undertaking of their leaders to register voluntarily. Learning eventually that General Smuts had finally decided not to repeal the Registration Law, such repeal being the goal aimed at by them, they applied for the return of their applications for voluntary registration. This was refused, and as they understood that a Bill was about to be introduced to validate the voluntary registrations as if they had been effected before the expiry of the time (three months) allowed by the Registration Act, the community felt that the only way to avoid being brought under the Act was to destroy their certificates. This they did and so returned to the "status quo ante." This Validation Bill was subsequently amended and has since been enacted by the Transvaal Government and sanctioned, legalising the voluntary registrations, but the original Registration Act is still retained on the Statute Book and the British Indians decline to be satisfied with anything less than its repeal for much the same reasons as they originally advanced against it.

As to (2): Up to January of this year immigration into the Transvaal was regulated under the Peace Preservation Ordinance which, in general terms, excluded people dangerous to the peace, order, and good government of the State. Shortly after the sanction of the Registration Law above referred to (May, 1907), a new Immigration Law was enacted and submitted for Imperial sanction. It was not, however, finally approved till about eight months after the sanction of the Registration Law. The Immigration Law defined a prohibited immigrant as being in effect a person incapable of passing an educational test and who, on that account or on the score of poverty, immorality, criminality, or physical unfitness, was an undesirable. In addition to these tests:—

"Any persons who, under any law in force at the date of his entering or attempting to enter this Colony would be liable, if found therein, to be removed from or to be ordered to leave the Colony whether on conviction of an offence against such law or for failure to comply with its provisions or otherwise; provided that such conviction be not the result of the commission by such person elsewhere than in this Colony of an offence for which he has received a free pardon" was also a prohibited immigrant. Thus an educated Indian entering the Transvaal would, as not being registered, forthwith become liable to expulsion.

It was pointed out at the time that the sub-section above quoted might inconjunction with the Registration Law be construed to neutralise the benefits of the educational test in the case of Asiatics. As however, the Brttish Indians had firmly decided not to accept the Registration Law this particular subsection was, from their point of view, innocuous. They had all along accepted the principle of restriction provided that it was applied in a manner that did not pointedly insult them. There was, and is, no objection to the educational test being made very severe, but, without any desire to influence any further Asiatic immigration, they claim that their own healthy existence in the Colony demands that the door shall be left sufficiently open to admit, as of right, a priest, a doctor, a lawyer, or such other highly educated British Indian in order that they themselves may not become decadent or be ultimately frozen out."

It has been contended that passive resistance has been resumed because the Transvaal Government having now conceded the original demands, other concessions are being required of them and that the admission of Indian strangers who are capable of passing an educational test in an European language is such a new demand.

The only modification of the Immigration Law suggested by the Indians came about thus: During the negotiations between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, and when voluntary registration bade fair to reach a satisfactory completion, the question arose as to how such voluntary registration should be legalised, seeing that, as previously explained, the time prescribed by the Registration Act had expired, and Mr. Gandhi still expected that the Act itself would be repealed. Mr. Gandhi suggested as a simple and satisfactory method a slight amendment of the Immigration Law, which, while it retained the definition of prohibited immigrant, excluded from that term those who had taken out voluntary certificates, as well as domiciled absentees who should, within a certain period, voluntarily apply for them. General Smuts appears to have had no objection to this course provided that Mr. Gandhi consented to a further amendment completely shutting out Indian strangers irrespective of their educational qualifications as imposed by the Act as it then stood. He was willing to repeal the Registration Law if Mr. Gandhi would consent to such an amendment. Mr. Gandhi declined, arguing that he had bargained for repeal of the Registration Law upon one condition, viz., voluntary registration, which condition his people had practically fulfilled, and that if there had been a misunderstanding and repeal was not to take place, he must revert to the "status quo ante." General Smuts, he argued, was at liberty to construe the Immigration Law as already shutting out all Indians as such by reading it in conjunction with the Registration Law. He declined to do this, preferring to read the Immigration Law by itself, and the construction that he placed upon it was that Indians were by its terms under no other disabilities than any other class of would-be immigrant.

To test this contention, Mr. Sorabji, an educated Parsee from Natal, undertook to enter the Transvaal. Notice was given to the authorities of his intention: he was permitted to enter and was then prosecuted not under the Immigration Law, but under the Registration Law. The only test case brought by the Government under the Immigration Law, that of Laloo vs. Rex, would appear to bear out the contention of Mr. Gandhi and not that of General Smuts. In the latter case the appellant failed because it was proved that he was unable to fulfil the requirements of the educational test, i.e., to write out from dictation a sentence in an European language.

The British Indians acknowledge that the Validation Act, is a considerable improvement upon the Registration Law No. 2 of 1907. They hold, however, that the retention of the latter on the Statute Book of the Colony is a constant menace to their community, but the principal ground of their objection is that if the Government of the Transvaal are correct in their interpretation of the bearing of Law 2 of 1907 upon the Immigrants Restriction Act, domiciled community are completely debarred from renewing the inevitable wastage in their body corporate. They point out that the inability to replace priests, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and other professional men of education and culture, must eventually result in communal deterioration, corruption, and final effacement. They recall the repeated warnings of certain quarters that registration is but a preliminary to other and yet more drastic steps, the ultimate purpose of which is to get rid of them altogether. and they regard their isolation under the Registration and Immigration Laws as the first stage in what is finally to be their complete destruction or decay. Their demands are very modest. They have expressed themselves satisfied with the right to acquire a maximum of six highly educated British Indian recruits in any one year, which claim is made in the interests of the resident community. They point out that they are thereby claiming no more than is conceded as their right by Colonel Seely in his speech on the 1st August, in the House of Commons and further that the Registration and Immigration Laws are of the nature of a subtle and deadly poison with which they have been inoculated in spite of their protests and that those Laws are therefore in direct antagonism to those rights that Colonel Seely conceded to be their due.

They appreciate the provision in the Validation Act whereby the Governor may permit the entry of visiting Asiatics, but they point out that temporary permits of this character have all along been obtainable so that this constitutes no new concession, but they especially emphasise the difference between the status of such visitors and of new-comers however few in number who might enter as of right, inasmuch as the former are unable to engage in any independent calling and are liable to the summary cancellation of their permits.

THE MANICKTOLLA CASE.

Sixth Day's Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

The sixth day's hearing of the Manicktolla Bomb case was called on at the Alipore Judge's Court this morning. All the accused appeared to be in good health and were present. Mr. Norton resumed his address, which consisted of reading andcommenting on various exhibits.

MURDER OF DR. BARRACK.

Eight Accused Condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 29.

The trial of eleven Chinamen in the case known as the Kuantan Tragedy for the murder of Dr. Barrack has terminated and has resulted in eight of the prisoners being sentenced to death by the Malay High Court.

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

Swallows Carbolic Acid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Babu S. C. Biswas, Bar-at-Law, and a Law Reporter, Calcutta High Court, committed suicide last night by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. Deceased had not been in good health for some time past and had also sustained heavy loss in speculation.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

2,046 plague deaths occurred in India last week, Bombay Presidency reporting 1,174, Central Provinces and Berar 263, Mysore State 173, Hyderabad State 171, Punjab 110, Madras Presidency 76, Burma 41, Bengal 24, United Provinces 12, and Central India 2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Abbay, 27th Light Cavalry, is selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

The following postings to the Indian Army, of Unattached List Officers, has been approved:—

2nd Lieutenants Griffith-Griffin, to 129th Infantry; Proctor, to the 7th Lancers; Peake, to the 107th Pioneers; Gibson, to the 14th Lancers; Sherston, to the 11th Lancers; Lewis, to the 21st Cavalry; Hughes, to the 101st Grenadiers; Lindop, to the 41st Dogras; Baxter to the 31st Lancers; Rolfe, to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles; Dowdin, to the 87th Punjabis; Drysdale, to the 26th Punjabis; Jackson, to the 21st Punjabis; Fraser, to the 81st Pioneers; Macausland, to the 95th Infantry and Davison, to the 2nd Lancers.

A good service pension is sanctioned to Lt. General Brown, Indian Army.

Major Benn, 33rd Cavalry, retires from the 1st proximo.

PROCLAMATION DAY:

The King-Emperor's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The Viceroy has to-day received intimation that His Majesty the King-Emperor has graciously signified his intention of addressing a Message for communication to the Princes and peoples of India on the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

In the celebration of this auspicious occasion Monday, the 2nd November, will be observed as a public holiday.

It is understood that His Majesty the King's proclamation will be read out in Durbar, at Jodhpur, by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to declare Monday, the 2nd November 1908, to be a public holiday in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

"YUGANTAR" PRESS DISCOVERED.

Important Articles Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

On Tuesday morning last the Calcutta Police raided a house in 28, Shampukur Street, belonging to Koran Chunder Mookerjee, the leader in the Serampore dacoity case.

There they found, in one room, a Press with all the paraphernalia connected with it—formes, cases, etc. On this being examined it was found to possess set up matter for the "Yugantar" and copies of that paper in leaflet form were also found in the house; songs of the "Sonar Bangala" type were plentiful, and in addition the police took away with them a large quantity of manuscript and a number of letters.

The police have also found articles which they think may lead to clues in connection with the dacoities committed in Dacca, Mymensingh and other places.

SANKRAI JUTE MILLS.

Gun Manufactured on the Premises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

A workman, employed in the workshop of the Sankrai Jute Mills, was arrested yesterday. He had manufactured a gun measuring two feet and having all the necessary fittings.

The gun was discovered by a Mahomedan mistry, employed in the same yard, who noticed the weapon projecting from an almirah in the turning-room attached to the Mill.

The workman will be put on his trial shortly, meantime the police are making enquiries with a view to ascertaining further particulars.

FIRE ON THE "LADY FRASER."

Damage not Severe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Whilst cruising the Sandheads on Monday last, a fire broke out in the fore peak of the Pilot vessel "Lady Fraser," under the command of Captain Huntley, the jute stowed there getting alight, probably through spontaneous combustion.

The fire at one time assumed rather serious proportions, and some alarm was felt, but through the exertions of the officers and crew the danger was averted and the flames extinguished by the ship's pumps.

It is expected that an enquiry will be held, but so far as can be ascertained the damage is not severe.

THE "BANDE MATERAM."

Suspension of Publication.

"SWARAJ" EXTOLLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

The "Bande Materam" is published this morning in a single sheet containing the following notice:—

"For various reasons we suspend issuing the paper till the decision of the case pending against us under the new Press Act.

Under the head "Swaraj" The "Bande Materam" writes to-day:

"Only one thing we are sure of and one thing we wear as a life belt, which will buoy us up on the waves of the repression, that has come on the land; this is the fixed and unalterable faith in an overwhelming purpose, which is raising India once more from the dead—the fixed and unalterable intention to fight for the renovation of her ancient life and glory. 'Swaraj' is the life belt; 'Swaraj' is the pilot; and 'Swaraj' is the star of guidance, etc."

BURMA INDUSTRIES.

New Company Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, OCTOBER 29.

What is known as the Irrawady Transport Coy. has been formed to import crude earth from the oil-fields of Upper Burma and to locally refine it and to import and extract oil from groundnuts. The Company have also in view cargo and passenger traffic between the river ports of Burma, while skilled European labour will have to be employed by the new Company. The promoters of the new enterprise expect to work the transport with the assistance of Indians and Burmans only.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Official Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The official programme of to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, to-day published, includes (1) the passing of, (a) the Indian Emigration Bill, and (b) the Central Provinces Financial Commissioner's Appointment Bill; (2) the Introduction of Bills, (a) to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, (b) to amend the Indian Merchants' Shipping Act, (c) to give legal sanction to Anand marriages amongst Sikhs; (3) to refer to a Select Committee named, the following Consolidation Bills, viz., (a) on Ports and Port charges, to Mr. Harvey, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Erle Richards, (b) on Registration, to Sir Harvey Adamson, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Mr McLeod, and Mr. Erle Richards, (c) on Emigration of Natives of India, to Mr, Harvey, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Erle Rechards.

To-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy is the last of the Simla Session and will be a full one, the Viceroy and all official members attending, while the non-official element will be represented by Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. McLeod, the Tica Sahib of Nabha and the Raja of Mehmadabad, Oudh, the last named gentleman having proceeded from his estates in Oudh to attend the meeting.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Chairman's Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. Wynne, Chairman, Railway Board, leaves Simla on tour on the 5th proximo and will be at Delhi on the 6th, Lahore on the 7th, Peshawar on the 8th, Saharanpur on the 12th, Lucknow on the 13th, Cawnpore on the 14th, Lucknow on the 15th, Benares on the 16th and Calcutta on the 17th.

He will leave Calcutta about the 20th for South India.

JAILS IN INDIA.

Sanitary Commissioner's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The report by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to-day published, upon the sickness and mortality in Jails in India in 1907, records the lowest death-rate upon record, namely 18·51 per thousand, and states that while the death-rates among the general population are rising, those among prisoners are falling, and, although both fluctuate from year to year, fluctuations in Jail death-rates are become less frequent and less marked, while cholera and plague, the scourges of the general population, now scarcely affect prison statistics.

COIMBATORE JAIL.

The Recent Disturbance.

RECOGNITION OF OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29,

The Madras Government has passed orders in connection with the disturbance in August last, at the Coimbatore Jail.

Mr. Gadsden, the Superintendent, is thanked for his prompt and effective measures to quell the serious disturbance, and the Mahomedan assistant and chief warder, who saved the life of the European warder and secured his assailants, are granted Rs. 250 as a reward and a watch with a suitable inscription.

THE ARMS ACT.

A Barrister charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. C. H. Bompas, District Magistrate, Alipore, passed orders to-day to the effect that as Mr. S. N. Haldar, Bar.-at-Law, and an Honorary Volunteer, acted "bona fide" he was not liable to prosecution under the Indian Arms Act, but as regards his right to hold arms without a license as an Honorary Volunteer the Magistrate did not pass any order, but referred the matter to Government for opinion.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Departure from Darjeeling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Nearly the whole station were present on the Darjeeling railway platform to wish farewell to Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser this afternoon. Lady Fraser was the recipient of many bouquets. They arrive in Calcutta to-morrow.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"Amasis."

THE Ellis Opera Company put on this not very interesting piece last night and did their best with it. The story is a comic travesty of life in the time of the Pharaohs. The Princess Amasis is in love with Prince Anotep, who has come a thousand miles to wed her, but owing to the caterwalling of the Sacred Felines, he in desperation flings a brick into the cat-house, and one of the pussies is killed; for this a human life must be sacrified. Old Ptolemy, King Amasis's chamberlain, wants to marry Princess Amasis himself, so he arraigns the would-be bridegroom on a charge of killing the Sacred Cat in the hope of getting him out of the way. All comes right in the end of course, but there is much humour before this is accomplished. "Amasis" is not a piece that will live in the memory. Mr. Carlyle as Prince Anotep, tried hard to make his role convincing, Miss Primmer was very acceptable as "Amasis," but the only character in the caste who had a chance of distinguishing himself was Mr. Osborne as the ninety-year-old Ptolemy, and he did uncommonly well. His make up was positively weird, and his paint a little overdone, but he showed to advantage, and did himself much credit.

To-night: Floradora.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Government Resolution.

NEW RATES FOR MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The following Commerce and Industry Resolution was issued to-day:—

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of the rates at which Inland telegrams are at present transmitted in India.

The existing system, which involves a triple classification of messages, is now of long standing and it originated in conditions which have passed away. The urgent class was originally devised for the benefit of persons for whom the ordinary was not fast enough, and the deferred class was a concession to those who could not afford the cost of an ordinary telegram, while they were content with a rate of speed which exceeded that of a letter. At first, indeed, deferred messages were delivered by post.

TRIPLE CLASSIFICATION.

This triple classification is inconvenient and cumbrous, and it has now become obsolete. When three classes of messages have to be dealt with, the procedure in signal offices becomes complicated, extra work is caused and traffic is delayed. The leisurely methods, which once passed muster, can no longer be expected to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public, and, although the lowest class of messages still bears the designation of "deferred," the Telegraph Department fully recognises its responsibility to accelerate their disposal as much as possible. Meanwhile the ordinary class has been dropping out of the public favour.

In 1903-04 the ordinary private messages numbered 1,188,612 and constituted 21·44 per cent. of the total. In 1907-08 they numbered 1,089,202 and were only 10·40 per cent. of the total. At the same time the proportion of urgent messages rose from 4·86 to 5·36 per cent. and the proportion of deferred messages rose from 73·70 per cent. to 84·24 per cent.

NECESSITY FOR CHANGE.

It has for some time been obvious that a change could not long be postponed, but the matter has now become urgent. Strenuous efforts are being made to accelerate the service and to get rid of every element in the system which causes delay. One result of the acceleration which is taking place, is that every day more messages are tending to fall into the deferred class, and, unless some change is made, it may be expected that the ordinary class will practically disappear before very long, while the urgent class also will tend to decrease. This is a matter which Government cannot afford to ignore, for the financial results of the process must be more serious. Calculations, which have recently been made, have shown clearly that every 4-anna telegram sent involves a heavy loss to the Department and there is no hope that, even if the most rigorous economy is insisted on, this loss can ever be made good. As traffic grows, indeed, the loss must become heavier from year to year. In these circumstances the matter is one which calls for very early consideration and decision.

Whatever new rates for inland messages may finally be prescribed, it is desirable that one feature of the existing system should be rectified. At present the charge for each word in excess of the unit number is double (in the deferred class more than double) the charge for each word within the unit. The effect of this has been that there is a growing tendency to split up long messages into several short ones, and this practice is, it is understood, freely resorted to by commercial firms. Thus, for example, if the message contains 64 words in the text and 3 in the address, the charge for it is as follows:—Urgent, Rs. 14-12-0; ordinary, Rs. 7-6-0; deferred, Rs. 3-13-0. But if it be split up into 5 urgent or ordinary or 9 deferred messages, the charge of it is only—urgent, Rs. 10; ordinary, Rs. 5; deferred, Rs. 2-5-0. But while the sender has saved his pocket, the Telegraph Department has had to signal 4 or 8 extra addresses and has had to repeat the official preamble 4 or 8 times; 5 or 9 messages have to be booked, instead of 1, and 5 or 9 massages have to be separately enclosed in envelopes, addressed and sent out for delivery. It is obvious how unprofitable this is to the Department. A system which discourages extra words in massages, is indeed contrary to its true interest, for it is the long messages which are remunerative.

SYSTEM IN VOGUE IN BRITAIN.

In Great Britain there is only one class of telegram, and this no doubt is the ideal system which may possibly come into force in India at some future date, but the Government of India do not think that matters are yet ripe for so great a change, and they believe that the public value the privilege of being able to obtain priority on the wires by paying higher rates. They therefore consider that there should, in future, be two classes of messages, (a) an ordinary class, which will include the bulk of the messages, and (b) an express class, which will be used when it is desired to secure greater urgency.

In determining the rates, which should be charged in each class, several alternatives have been considered, including recommendations made by the Telegraph Committee on the subject.

The Government of India fully recognize that in a country like India telegrams must be made as cheap as possible, if they are to be placed within the reach of more than a fraction of the native community. The enormous expansion of traffic which has followed the introduction of the 4-anna rate deferred message has increased from 4,084,664 in 1903-04 to 8,823,339 in 1907-08, and makes it certain that the 4-anna telegram has been greatly appreciated and has been a real boon to the public. It is therefore with great reluctance that the Government of India have yielded to the conviction that 4 years of working leave no room for doubt that the 4-anna telegram fails to pay its way, and in the opinion of the most competent judges the loss must be heavy and increasing.

In these circumstances it is felt that the general taxpayer cannot, in justice, be called on to pay a large subsidy each year for the maintenance of the telegraph system, especially when it is remembered that the senders of telegrams do not constitute more than three or four per cent. of the total population of India.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

The Government of India propose, that the unit number of words in the ordinary class should be 12, including the address, and that the charge for a telegram of 12 words, or less, should be half an anna per word. When these rates are compared with the rates at present charged for deferred messages, it will be found that while the charge for 11 words, or less, will be increased, the charge for 12 words will be the same as at present, and the charge for 13 words, or more, will be reduced. It is hoped that the reductions of the charge for long messages, accompanied by a decided acceleration in the service, will go far to compensate for the raising of the initial rate.

In the express class, as in the ordinary class, it is proposed that the unit number of words should be 12 including the address. The charge for 12 words, or less, will be Re. 1, and the charge for each additional word above the unit will be 2 annas. If these rates are introduced, the charge for each word in excess of the unit will still be greater than the charge for each word within the unit, and the spliting up of telegrams will therefore still be possible; but the Government of India believe that the saving which senders will be able to effect by this practice will be so small that it will not be resorted to to any great extent. They have considered carefully whether the initial charge might not be fixed at Rs. 2-8-0, but they think it is desirable that the cost of an express telegram should not so greatly exceed the cost of an ordinary telegram.

The Government of India, before deciding finally as to the changes in the rates, desires that the public, who will be affected by the change, should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion. The proposals enumerated in this Resoultion will be finally considered after the end of November, and the Government of India will be glad to receive, before that date, any representation on the subject which local Governments, public bodies or private persons may desire to make.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPTAIN H. W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, on return to duty, to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Captain H. S. Strong, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, on return to duty, to be Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Cambay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. K. M. Wood, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Omanney, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

Mr. G. H. White, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, was permitted to avail himself of the privilege leave granted to him by Government, dated the 17th October, with effect from the 13th idem.

Mr. E. H. E. Legatt, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, pending further orders.

Mr. Frank Rodrigues, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Ramkrishna H. Page, on deputation.

Major J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., on return to duty, to act as Inspector-General of Prisons for the territory under the administration of the Government of Bombay, vice Mr. H. N. Alexander, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. J. Davar, B.A., LL.B., Acting Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Acting Clerk of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. S. D. Smith, B.A., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay.

Mr. J. S. Lorimer, on relief, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, on relief by Mr. W. A. Talbot, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, is allowed, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for nineteen days.

Mr. J. E. Husband, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kaira, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Broach.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., to be Assistant to the Collector of Panch Mahals.

The Reverend W. J. M. Kennelly, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave for ten days without pay in extension of the furlough granted to him by Government, dated the 29th September, 1906.

The Reverend J. D. Gordon, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough for one year in lieu of the special leave granted to him by Government, dated the 16th May.

The Reverend C. E. C. de Coetlogon, Chaplain of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 6th November, or to subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend W. J. M. Kennelly, on return from furlough, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The Reverned H. Foote to be Chaplain of Dharwar.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Captain Archibald Frederic Wyatt is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st October.

Lieutenant C. T. Davis, 107th Pioneers, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 20th October 1908.

The following officers were presented with the Volunteer Officers' Decoration:—

Lieutenant Heugh Southwell Symons.—Bombay Light Horse.

Captain Seymour Charles Gore Wood.—1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Miss Motiba Rustomji Kapadia. F. R. C. S. I. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., to be a non-official visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad.

MADRAS IN DAYS OF YORE

John Hunter, after whom Hunter's Road, Vipery is named, was a prominent figure in the commercial life of Madras for a period of over twenty years. I have traced him from 1794 to 1817, and in the later year his Executors, through Mr. Meppen, the auctioneer, are advertising the following property, belonging to his estate, as for sale :— "A commodious upper-roomed house in Fort St. George, formerly occupied by Messrs. Hunter, Hay and Co. as an office, and at present by Mr. Hickey," "the garden and upper-roomed dwellinghouse situated in Hunter Street, Vipery, "(sic)" formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Hunter, and at present by Mr. Wm. Simpson," and also "the upper-roomed house, situated in Church Street, Vipery, at present occupied by Miss Burlton." It would appear that the church was in existence at this date, and it is not improbable that Hunter built the houses which were sold after his death. So long ago as 1796 John Hunter was Secretary of the "British Bank" in Madras and this British Bank was I believe the direct ancestor of the present Bank of Madras (whose present Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. H. B. Hunter.) In connection with the Bank, he had much to do with the management of Government Lotteries and Tontines. Here are a few advertised particulars of a Tontine which was started on the 16th March, 1795, and terminated on the 16th March, 1800, the Articles of Association having been agreed to at a meeting of the subscribers held at the British Bank, when Hunter was appointed to act as Secretary of this Tontine. Each member subscribed 1,000 pagodas. The money was to be lent out at interest on good securities, a Committee of members being entrusted with the entire management of financial matters. On the death of a subscriber, all the beneficial interest he was possessed of passed to the survivors in the Tontine. At the end of the five years the original capital, together with interest and such accumulations as had fallen in owing to the death of members, was paid out to the survivors, who, no doubt on Darwinian principles, thought they were the fittest to receive it. John Hunter's own name appears as one of the subscribers to this Tontine. He subscribed "on his own life," and must therefore have been one of the sharers in the division when the Tontine closed. Subscribers had the option of subscribing on their own lives or on the life of a nominee. One G. Westcott, who became, I think, a Member of Council, subscribed on the life of Miss. Amelia Westcott, probably his daughter. He no doubt considered his daughter's life better than his own. Captain G. Doveton—a name as familiar in Madras as Rundall's—was a subscriber for one share on his own life. Several other military Officers were subscribers, a Lieutenant T. Clerk taking two shares on his own life.

The subscriptions were received at the British Bank by John Hunter. The following advertisement throws light on the way in which Tontine funds were invested:—"Money to lend. Six thousand Star Pagodas, belonging to the Childen's Tontine, to be lent on good security. Apply to Dring Gordon and Luchington, of whom may be had bills on England in sums of £50 to £1,000, at short dates." Years after John Hunter's time, a Luchington became a Governor of Madras, while the numbers of that clan who have been in the Indian Services are legion. Other Madras firms with whibh John Hunter must have done business were Porcher, Redhead and Co., Holt, Baker and Co., Chase, Sewell and Chase (persistent Madras names for many generations), Tritton, Jervis and Brodie (what price "Brodie Dastle?") Stephens and Cockelle McDowall, Fraser and Hay, and Satur and D'Monte. It may be that the latter firm was the predecessor of Arbuthnot, D'Monte, McTaggart and Co., to which I recently referred. Hunter, too, must have been acquainted with the original Thomas Parry, who in 1795 announced the retirement of his Welsh "confrere," Mr. Jones, from his firm, which would in future be carried on under the style of Thomas Parry and Co. It is interesting to note that Life Insurance business had only just been introduced into India. The Madras Exchange Committee, in a long advertisement on the benefits of insurance, announces its terms as follows:—"On the lives of all healthy Europeans of 10 years and upwards at the same premium which is charged by the London Insurance Offices insuring lives resident in India, i. e. 5 per cent. more than for those resident in Europe." Indian lives would also occasionally be insured on the unanimous vote of the Committee. The rates for seafaring men were 25 per cent. additional. For military men the rates were 20 per cent. additional. For persons who had not had the small-pox there was an additional 10 per cent. premium. The advertisement concludes with the following characteristic notice:—"Insurances on the life of the insured are void if he die by suicide or duel."

I have not noticed anywhere that John Hunter is described as of the Hon'ble Company's Service; it may be inferred, therefore, that he was one of the licensed traders known as "free merchants." The regulation against unlicensed traders were very strict, and any European found travelling fifteen miles outside of Madras without a passport was liable to be confined in the nearest lock-up until the pleasure of the Government was known. Here is an advertisement of a free merchant who obtained permission to establish himself at Calicut:— "Mr. George M. Bailie, free merchant, takes the earliest opportunity of advising his friends and the public that, having obtained the permission of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council to reside in the Province of Malabar, he has lately opened a house of Commission at Calicut, and trusts that his attention to the interests of those who may honour him with their commands will be such as to insure him their further countenance." I notice that this Bailie, who probably determined to try his hand at the pepper business on the West Coast, had a share in the Tontine of which John Hunter was Secretary. It seems, therefore, that he migrated from Madras to Calicut, then in the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency.

We have seen how Hunter and his Madras friends occupied themselves day by day in shaking the pagoda tree, in the hope that some of its abundant fruit would fall into their hands. How did they amuse themselves in periods of interval from work? That there were slack periods is obvious, especially between the despatch of ships carrying Mails to Europe. Notices of the departure of a "fleet" would be published for some weeks before the date of sailing, with requests that all precious stones and other valuables might be duly registered in the Company's books. Once the fleet had gone, the shipper could take matters easily till the next fleet was ready for despatch. The dates of arrival of ships from England, with passengers, and a variety of cargo advertised as "investments," were even more uncertain than the dates of departure.

Horse-racing was a great sport, and a hundred years ago Guindy Races flourished exceedingly. The water had not appeared on the scene, and all the races were contested by Arabs, and generally in heats by way of testing not only the speed but the staying powers of the animals. "The Dinner at the Stand takes place tormorrow," says a notice before me, a dinner of which John Hunter and his friends may have partaken. The sport on the first day (22nd January) was described as excellent, and "superior in point of contest to anything witnessed on this course for many years. The first race was a £50 subscription in three heats of two miles, the horses carrying 8st. 7lbs. The four horses entered were Colonel McDowell's a h Trial, Mr. Ricketts g a h John Bull (Mr. Ricketts was a lawyer and connected with the Sudder Court), Colonel O'Kelly's g a h Leinster and Mr. James Taylor's g a h Little cury ("late Cephalus"). The racing in the several heats is described in detail, evidently by some enthusiastic spectator. Only "John Bull" and "Little Mercury" were left to contest the final heat, the horses belonging to the two gallant Colonels being withdrawn "Little Mercury" changed his jockey for the third bout. Even betting at starting and a desperate race for a mile and half, than, says the report the blood of "Little Mercury" carried the pay, for the horse won by two lenghts. The most valuable race was for His Highness the Nabob's Plate of 250 pagodas, subscription 100 pagodas; heats three miles carrying 9 stones each. Three g a h's, owned by Colonel McDowell, Mr Ricketts and Colonel O'Kelly, respectively, contested for this race, which we won by Colonel O'Kelly's "Shannon" the first heat having been run by the winner in 6 mins. 13 secs. and the second in 6mins. 29secs. The time seems very good, and it is recorded in the report that this was "better time than has been known since the days of "Mercury" and "Sulky," evidently famous horses on the Indian Turf. In the last race of the day, won by Mr. James Taylor's b a h "Florikin," we have other colours than grey Arabs. Counting up the number of heats in these three races, one notices that the spectators had seven good contests on this day's card.

There were four days of such racing, on Wednesday and Saturday, so that the Meeting extended for a fortnight. The second day witnessed a fine contest for a valuable plate, and Colonel McDowell, who had a large stable, secured a race with his horse Rupee. On the third day the Abercromby Cup was won by Mr. Rickett's g a h Favorite, a fine weight-carrier, while the same gentleman's Alligator walked over for the Silver Cup. The last day's racing afforded some good sport and also some amusement. In the handicap Plate of 250 pagodas, two mile heats, the redoubtable Little Mercury had to meet Colonel McDowell's Silver Heels and another. At an exciting part of the race the saddle of one of the jockeys slipped round. In trying to save himself the jockey pulled his horse off the course and was distanced. In another race, the Indian jockey on "Little Mercury" (and in the absence of names it may be assumed that the riders in all these races were Indian jockeys) temporarily parted company with his stirrups, "but very coolly stopped at the monument to put his feet in again." In the meantime, another horse won the race. "It was justly observed," says the report, "that the rider—for we cannot call him a jockey—and not the horse, was beat." Several private matches were brought off on the last day of the Meeting. Mrs. Hugh Elliot, wife of the Governor, and all the great ladies of Madras seem to have patronised these Guindy Races in the olden times.

Theatrical entertainments were undoubtedly given much more frequently in the days of John Hunter than they are now. John and his friends dearly loved a good tragedy, with plenty of blood and thunder. On one occasions, your local Thespians, all amateurs of course, invited him to go to the theatre to see Macbeth, with accompaniment of Locke's music. I wonder if Macbeth was dressed in a kilt, as Irving was some years ago. Rowe's "Fair Penitent" was quite a favourite for drawing tears to the eyes of Madras ladies. I never heard of the farce Lethe, but it followed the "Fair Penitent" by way of restoring mirth after tears. The performance took place in the new theatre on the 28th May, a hot time for a tragedy. Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" seems to have been a great favourite, and the droll sayings and doings of "Tony Lumpkin" are; often referred to at the time. The charges for seats at the theatre were rather high. Box, three pagodas pit, two pagodas; gallery, one pagoda Charges had been higher before the days of the new theatre—probably the one at the old College Hall—because we have a notice of reduction of prices on account of alterations at the theatre:—"with a view to the further accommodation of the Settlement, the proprietors of the theatre have resolved on the reduction of the prices of admission to the gallery from two pagodas, as formerly taken, to one. The upper part of the pit being thrown into the boxes, the prices of admission to the lower part will henceforward be two pagodas." The announcement is signed by "P. Bosc" as Secretary, and his name appears as an actor in many pieces.

That John Hunter could, as a young man, dance a Scotch reel, and possibly a sword dance as well, is highly probable, for there can be little doubt he hailed from north of the Tweed. Picture him and his friends attending the Assemblies at the Pantheon. We get some idea how those functions were managed from a notice by Mr. Bosc, who may possibly have been Master of the Ceremonies. The first General Assembly for 1795 was held about the end of May. It had been resolved that no lady or gentleman should be admitted without a ticket, and subscribers were requested to apply for a sufficient number for the accommodation of the ladies of their respective families. Strangers were to receive tickets through the medium of a subscriber. No money was taken at the doors, and no servants admitted. Then comes the suggestive announcement :—"Ladies and gentlemen who possess English, Scots, or French dances will oblige the Committee with lending them to the Secretary, for the purpose of writing off copies for the use of the Assembly." A little later on in the year, a particularly grand Ball was given at the Pantheon to the Officers of the Fleet and Army assembled at Madras for what was mysteriously called "the immediate service," the service in question being the capture of the Dutch settlements in the East. Great international questions of peace and war were decided in Europe, and did not apparently much affect the social relations between the English and Dutch in India. Dormieux, the Dutch Governor at Nagapatam, entertained a large company of British Officers at dinner on George III's birthday, at which there was much convivility. About the same time the Dutch Governor at Pulicat showed his courage by marrying a widow. We are given to understand that the great company at the Pantheon enjoyed themselves immensely, "and did not depart till a late hour in the morning," evidently a euphemism for "We won't go home," etc. What a number of famous soldiers and statesmen must have minueted and reeled (Scotch fashion) at the old Pantheon in days before the Banqueting Hall was built!

Nowhere is there any mention of games like cricket, golf, hockey, football, or running away to the Hills. People living inland, when wanting a change, ran away to the coast for fish diet and seabreezes to places like Pulicat, Enore, Covelong, and Sadras. Some of the Madras merchants seem to have had bungalows at Ennore and the Red Hills, and a Mr. Drake is advertising his house at the latter place as for sale. A correspondent who visited the coast for change of air gives an amusing account of his experiences in verse. After a long argument between Master and butler about the monotony of the inland diet, the internal round of mutton and fowl, fricasse and stew the latter explains :—

"But if you for other things wish,
And mutton and fowl can't abide,
For plenty of turtle and fish
You have only to go to sea-side."
The Master takes the bait at once:—
"This indeed will be excellent fare
(Not to think out before, what a dance!)
I care not how soon I am there,
To pack off the baggage at once,
On the journey what prospects are seen,
Let otherwise travellers boast,
I slept in a mug palankeen
And to breakfast arrived on the Coast."
—H. C. in "The Madras Mail."

"BANDE MATERAM."

Service of the Order.

THE OFFENDING ARTICLE.

EARLY on Saturday morning the order obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the previous day, particulars of which were given in Saturday's issue of the "Statesman," was served in the "Bande Mataram," office. This is the first time, at any rate in this city, that the police have resorted to the provisions of Act VII of 1909, the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act for the purpose of shutting down a daily organ.

The application, which was previously sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was with reference to an article entitled "Traitors in the Camp," which appeared in four paragraphs in the issue of "Bande Mataram" of the 12th September had reference to the murder of Norendro Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case.

The article commenced with a reference to Jaychand and Omichand and went on: "Reading down the pages of the annals of that interminable period of disgrace, you will hardly come across the account of a single movement towards emancipation that had not nursed in its bosom one of more vipers named traitors who, whilst remaining within the Camp in the seeming guise of loyal adherence, betrayed the object of their perjured allegiance at the season of fruition.

"But need we stop at Omichand? Are there not traitors in the land to-day, who would sell their souls as readily for the paltry privilege of wearing a jewelled sabre, or for a ribbon to stick in their coat or for a title to cover their base birth? For it is in the blood of some of our countrymen, this accursed proneness to perfidy, and has been there ever since the loss of our independence, and Heaven alone knows when the last drop of it shall have been spilled or become sterile. And the no less singular feature of this ghastly thing is that, through all these countless years, it is always the person at whose instance he turned traitor, who has punished the miserable miscreant, but the country could never find a single son to rise and avenge her on the hated monster by smiting him to the ground.

"Now for the first time the current is turned. For the very first time a cause has produced a votary who has willingly sacrificed his life to visit on its betrayer his merited doom. Kanai has killed Norendro. No more shall the wretch of an Indian who kisses away the hands of his comrades reckon himself safe from the avenging hand! The first of the avenger's history shall write of Kanai. And from the moment he fired the fatal shot the spaces of his country's heaven have been ringing with the echo of the voice 'Beware of the traitor's fate,"

The article then goes on to deprecate in the strongest terms this Bomb affair, which could never bring independence, and speaks of Baren as one who mistook the voice of the misguided few for the voice of the nation.

The execution of Mr. Thornhill's order for the confiscation of the "Bande Mataram" press devolved upon Superintendent Ellis, of the Detective Department, and Superintendent Merriman who went to the press accompanied by a number of junior officers, European, and Indian. They found Babu Manick Lall Chuckerbutty, the acting manager there, and served him with a copy of the notice or order of attachment and affixed another on the door leading into the Press room. The latter was in the following terms :

"In the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

"To,—All persons concerned in the printing presses of the "Bande Mataram" newspaper or printing press situate at or in No. 2-1, Creek Row.

"Whereas an application has been made this day by Superintendent Ellis under the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for an order under Section 3 of Act VII, Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act of 1908 in respect of an article entitled "Traitor in the Camp" appearing in four paragraphs in the issue of the paper "Bande Mataram" dated the 12th September, 1908 and whereas I am of opinion that the said article is an incitement to murder and to acts of violence, I hereby order and declare that the printing presses used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or upon the premises No, 2-1 Creek Row in the Town of Calcutta where such newspaper was printed, all copies of such newspapers wherever found shall be forfaited to His Majesty, and I hereby call upon all persons concerned to appear before me on Friday the 30th October, 1908, at this Court at noon to show cause why the order should not be made absolute under Section 3 (1) Act VIII of 1908.

"Given under my hand and seal dated this 23rd day of October, 1908.

T. THORNHILL,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Calcutta."

The police officers named carried out their unpleasant work as pleasantly as possible, treating Manick Babu and the other persons they found there very courteously.

Manick Babu inquired whether the order served upon him and affixed to the press-room door, which seemed to be merely in the form of a rule to be heard and argued on the 30th instant, made it incumbent upon "all persons concerned in the printing presses of "Bande Mataram" to cease working the press and issuing the paper in the meanwhile. From what he could gather from the police officers this was not the case, but that this point would be determined after the Magistrate had heard both sides on the 30th. After some more friendly conversation the police left, having fulfilled their duties, which were as far could be learned confined to the serving of the order in the form prescribed in Section 3 (1) of the Act of June last.

In relating the facts to a "Statesman" representative, the "Bande Mataram" staff expressed the greatest surprise that the article above quoted should have been chosen for shutting down "Bande Mataram." There was not a word in it, they contended, that could reasonably be said to be an incitement to violence. If this was to be considered an incitement to violence, what was the article in the "Pioneer" on the same subject, which all fair-minded men would agree went a great deal further? If the authorities wished to put a stop to newspapers publishing articles inciting to violence they should have started off long ago with certain Anglo-Indian journals, which were frequent offenders in this respect.

A conference was held on Saturday evening to decide what was the best course for the proprietors to pursue, and it was decided to go on with the issuing of the paper as usual till Mr. Thornhill had adjudicated on the subject.

THE Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair, Bt., who has for a long time been in indifferent health, has resigned the position of Principal of Hunter Blair's Hall, in the University of Oxford, which he had held since its foundation; and a successor has been appointed, with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the person of the Rev. T. A. Parker, M.A., a member of the Benedictine Order. Sir David, who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, in 1896, is the fifth baronet. He held a captaincy in the Ayrshire Militia before entering the Benedictine Order. Somewhile Rector of the Benedictine College at Fort Augustus, N.B., he was also appointed Private Chamberlain to the Pope. The author of various works he is an eminent archæologist, and is deeply interested in antiquarian research.

ARBORICULTURE IN ASSAM.

Encouragement in Planting of Trees.

The following interesting Resolution regarding Roadside Arboriculture has been issued by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has for some time had under its consideration the subject of roadside arboriculture, to which attention was drawn by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 21-34-14, dated the 11th July, 1905. The Lieutenant Governor is in full accord with the opinion of the Government of India that roadside avenues not only afford relief to travellers and add considerably to the beauty of the landscape but can also by their yield of fruit and timber be turned into a profitable investment of public money. His Honor notes, therefore, with satisfaction that much has already been done towards planting roadside avenues in those parts of Eastern Bengal in which they are required though it is regretted that in some places the work has been spasmodic, and that in some avenues large numbers of trees have died without being replaced. The fact is not overlooked that in some of the Eastern Bengal districts and in Assam roadside avenues are scarcely required owing to the country being generally well wooded, while there is some danger of the unmetalled roads being spoilt during the rainy season by the water dripping from overhanging trees. The following observations should therefore be taken as applying in their entirety only to the districts of Eastern Bengal, exclusive of Bakarganj and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In the remaining districts of the Province the Lieutenant-Governor desires that District and Local Boards and Municipalities should take into consideration the advisability of relieving the tedium of long bare roads by occasional single trees or small clumps, and should plant avenues where these are suitable, especially in the vicinity of towns and large villages.

2. Under orders conveyed in the Circular letter of the Government of Bengal, No. 167.—R., dated the 9th September 1901, Chairman of District Boards in Eastern Bengal are already required to prepare five-yearly working plans of arboricultural operations, which are submitted for approval to the Commissioner of the Division. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the continuous action, so necessary in this class of work, will best be attained if the Commissoner, before sanctioning the working plans of a District Board, consults the Director of Agriculture as his technical and expert adviser in all matters regarding the preparation and working out of schemes for planting trees or for training the staff. To simplify the examination of these working plans it is desirable that they should in future contain details as to the kind of tress and the method of planting which the District Board proposes to adopt. They should also provide first for filling up gaps in existing avenues, secondly for maintaining recently planted avenues and clumps of trees, until they are no longer in danger from drought or cattle, and, lastly, for the planting of new avenues.

3. The Director of Agriculture should also inspect and advise upon arboricultural operations generally, and it is proposed that he should be assisted in these duties by a Provincial Arboricultural Expert. As great case has to be exercised in the selection of suitable trees in arranging for nurseries and in protecting the young plants from damage by goats or cattle, the necessity for system and scientific method cannot be too strongly emphasized. Arrangements are accordingly being made for the issue of a Manual of Arboriculture for this Province, and the Director of Agriculture will be instructed to supply District Boards with model working schemes for roadside planting and to arrange for the training of a selected officer from each district in an employee of the District Board, who will be deputed for a short course of training to the Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, and who will be placed in charge of the work of planting and maintaining roadside avenues and clumps of trees throughout the district.

4. As there is reason to fear that the arboricultural working plans for the quinquennium, from 1907-1908 to 1911-1912, which were due to Commissioners early in 1906-1907, did not make due provision for filling gaps in existing avenues, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Chairman of each District Board will now examine each avenue, note the places where such gaps have occurred, and advise the Board as to the measures to be taken to fill them, and the consequent changes that are required in the working plan. The proceedings taken by the Board, together with a copy of the Chairman's report on the avenues and a copy of the amended working plan, will then be submitted to the Commissioner for orders, and will be dealt with by him in communication with the Director of Agriculture.

5. Though it is not proposed at present to issue any instructions on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor would invite the attention of Municipal Commissioners to the advisability of improving the appearance of towns by planting some of the more handsome foliage and flowering trees of India in suitable places. The services of the Director of Agriculture will be available for the assistance of Municipalities with advice as to the selection and planting of such trees. It is also the desire of the Government of India that local authorities should give every encouragement to private individuals to plant trees. Each local authority should now consider and decide what form of encouragement is most suited to the circumstances of its district.

6. The progress made in roadside arboriculture should be recorded in the Annual Reports of District Boards, and it should also form the subject of a paragraph in the annual divisional reports.

POOR BABY.

Living with his parents at Bradford is a nine-months' old baby boy who has never yet been kissed.

Hanging in a conspicuous place just inside the entrance to the house is a set of rules addressed to visitors and signed by the father and mother. The following are extracts from the rules:—

Don't kiss the baby.

Don't handle baby unless your hands are very very clean.

Don't bring baby's face close to your own or to your hair.

Don't allow baby to touch your face or hair.

Don't talk, breathe, whistle, blow, cough, or sneeze into baby's face. We want him to live.

Don't use your handkerchief to baby hands, face or mouth.

At the foot of the rules is written: "To some these rules will appear comical or stupid, but they are not written as a joke or without thought. Therefore, any person infringing these rules after having read them will incur our displeasure extremely."

THE area placod under indigo in the province of Bengal has once more fallen considerably in consequence of a dry season, and reached only 129,200 acres as compared with 146,800 acres last year. Unfortunately the climatic conditions were generally unfavourable for the crop, and though Muzaffarpur anticipates 82 per cent of a full crop the outturn for the province is not expected to be more than 65 per cent, of the normal or some 22,545 factory maunds.

PARTHIAN SHOTS ON A FLYING TRIP THROUGH INDIA.

VIA TUTICORIN TO MADURA.

Colombo, Friday evening.—Sun down and last farewells on board the "Purnea," and as we round the breakwater we can feel the good ship respond to the S. W. swell. Had she been the old "Amra" or "Aska," we know what the results would have been to her passengers both white and black but (to cut things short) the "Purnea" does not now or ever call for sacrifice to Poseidon. A good, nay almost too generous dinner is done justice to by all, and a glorious moon and cool breeze kept us all chatting on deck till after 10 o'clock—and "so to bed!" as old Pepys hath it. Next morning a level sun shining through the scuttle makes sleep impossible and then follows chota hazri—drinkable tea and coffee, toast, plantains and eggs of dubious freshness. The coast of India is in sight and by 7-30 we are at anchor in the shoal water off Tuticorin faintly visible five miles away with Hare Island (beloved of the Laird of Osborne) light-house adorned on the port bow a couple of miles off. The launch is not long of coming—a small fleet of lighters—felucca rigged—manned by Paruvas come plunging alongside briskly impelled by the morning breeze, and as we load cargo on the one side we discharge both luggage and cargo on the other. In half an hour or so all is ready for the passengers to board the launch, and the ladies at least find the task none too easy, as the "Purnea" is leisurely rolling to the tune of three feet or more. However, all are soon abroad and in twenty minutes or so we are alongside the long pile jetty of Tuticorin—with a stretch of sandy beach leading up to a row of tiled houses and a staring cotton factory with a reeking chimney belching out volumes of black smoke. The sun is already blazing hot, and the Customs ordeal a brilliant exercise in gentle art of perspiration. In these Swadeshi days the preventive Service has a keen eye for firearms, and a few returning Anglo-Indians, and a Ceylon kangany or two, have (much to their disgust) to pay a duty of Rs. 5 per barrel on various antiquated weapons.

The corridor train (the latest pride of the South Indian Railway), has been run down to the jetty, and there is a long hot wait of over an hour until we pull out at 9-50 a.m. of a blazing hot morning.

Breakfast is quickly served—on the whole a better meal than one gets in the S.I.R. Station Restaurants—ice and electric fans keep one cool enough. There is a fan in each first-class compartment as well as the refreshment car, and after Tatoparai is past, one has leisure to look out on the landscape. It is a deadly flat and monotonous country, but today, with the Babool and Neem trees to represent English oaks and elms, the towering masses of white cloud make the "paysage" look not at all unlike Essex as limned by Constable. The only elevated hills, the Anamallies, lie in a blue haze to the westward. The land is mostly under plough for cotton and double yokes of bullocks are turning over the "black cotton soil," which has been

GROWING THE SAME CROP

any time this last 2,000 years. No such tomfoolery as rotation of crops or scientific manuring ever disturbs the even mind of Ramasamy, the cotton-grower. The cultivation is deep, but nothing to that on the Tinnevelly side wherewith 4-pair of huge humped bullocks, they plough two feet deep for the first furrow and a bit extra the second time round.

It is an arid land and any water there is is saline and undrinkable, so that Tuticorin gets half its drinking water in tanks from Dindigul (100 miles up the line), and the balance from Colombo, which also provides the daily supply of ice that makes life liveable and drinks drinkable.

Halfway to Madura things improve a bit, and the cultivation of millet (sholam), paddy, and kurakkan (ragi), with patches of sugarcane and plots of tobacco begin to show.

The people are most industrious, and now that the Periaar dam has made the Taigai a never failing source of water, the improvement in prosperity in the last dozen years is most marked. No more does Monatchi go to work in a bare six-yard of white calico; now the fields are dotted with voluminous red sareis dyed crimson with the dye for which Madura is celebrated. It is an orderly land, too, and no cattle—many as they be—are allowed to stray among the unfenced fields. There they are thousands—cattle and what look like goats, but are probably sheep—but each herd or flock is under charge of some old man or woman, or, perhaps, a microscopic podyan to keep them from wandering from the fallow patches among the green crops. Anpuhami, please copy. So, too, along the roads there are no straying kine.

MADURA.

Two-thirty p.m., and we draw up at Madura—built like most of the S. I. R. stations of splendid granite masonry. The retiring rooms are large and airy and built above the station offices—even then there is left a flat barbecue, more than long enough and quite broad enough to play a set of tennis on. The charge for accommodation is Re. 1 per diem. With the thermometer at 96 deg. F., and is able to appreciate the luxury of a long enamelled iron bath in a cool tiled room with a rubber mat to keep you from slipping when you step out. These tiles, by the way, are largely used all along the S. I. R., and are made by Chisholm and Co. of Quilon. They are of all kinds, glazed and porous, coloured and plain for walls, roof, and the floor. There is a lining tile of ornamental pattern which gets rid of a frequent objection to the common Mangalore roofing tile, viz, that it is too thin to keep out the sun.

At Madura one may make acquaintance for the first time with that wonderful S. Indian vehicle the jutka, which, drawn by ox or pony, is, perhaps, the most primitive, certainly one of the most boneshaking of pleasure vehicles in the world. Not for us, however, are these glories, for is not the one and only landau of Madura at our disposal, dilapidated but dorsi-like, dirty but dignified, drawn by an ancient Rosinante, an epitome of equine maladies. Any defects of driving are more than compensated for by our driver's use of the much resounding gong of which he is inordinately proud, until—forbidden to use it—he lapses into spiky silence. Our destination is Tirumal Nayak's palace, a splendid bit of Indo-Saracenic architecture dating from Cromwellian times—saved from wreck and ruin by being used as a kachcheri and court house, whence a series of hideous wooden shanties have been put up in the spacious courts to keep the innumerable bats and pigeons from sullying the official foolscap. Where cloisters are necessary the requisite partitions consist of cast-iron railings of the shoddiest type.

From the roof there is a splendid panorama of Madura with the surrounding hills—each of which rich in the most improbable legends of petrified is giant kine, elephants, cobras, etc. Close to hand are the four great gopurams or gate-towers of the temple, towering 150 feet above the cocoanut palms, and at our feet the ruins of the destroyed part of the palace, taken away to build the usurper's palace at Trichnopoly in 1700 and something.

By this time the sun is setting, so we drive off to the Teppakulam, a square tank (each side over a quarter mile long, with a pagoda on a wooded island in the middle.

Here in January Tirumala's birthday is still celebrated by the festival of the raft (teppam), a sort of ceremonial tug-of-war, with illuminations, etc. We were lucky to see the tank in a most glorious afterglow of gold, green, crimson, and purple. On our way back we stopped to see the celebrated banyan tree under which a former Magistrate used to dispense justice. There is plenty of it as banyan trees go (are not the dimensions duly recorded in the guide-books of Murray, Baedeker, and the S. I. R.), but it is just the least bit in life of a fraud from a spectacular point of view. Dusk is now drawing on and we rattle homeward past the big brass doorway of the temple—all-a-twinkle with thousands of little oil lamps arranged in lines, stars and patterns—through the crowded bazaar and well-thronged streets. Madura has a population of 105-984, and it smells as stoutly as if it was the home of a million. There is one pet sewer, the pride of the town, that is within easy nose-shot of the railway station, and whenever during the night it tried to go to sleep some patriotic citizen used to come and waken it up and show off its points. A full moon in a matchlessly clear Indian sky, then dinner (not one of Spencer & Co.'s best efforts), a chat in the moonlight and so ended our first day on the Continent of Asia.—James Ryan in the "Times of Ceylon."

THE DARJEELING MURDERS.

A brief intimation has already been given of the murder of one dandywallah by another at the Darjeeling Amusement Club during the progress of the Fancy Dress dance on the night of October 6th, says an "Englishman" correspondent. The enquiry by the police and the investigating Magistrate was finished a few days ago and the man suspected of the crime is now on trial before Mr. F. S. Hamilton the Sessions Judge of Purnea and Darjeeling who is now holding Sessions here. As far as can be now ascertained, what occurred at the Club was as follows :—The accused Dawa Sarpa had an altercation with one Kesung, a new dandywallah, at the Club about an alleged debt of two annas incurred by Dawa on Kesung's behalf on the previous Sunday at Senchal. The deceased, Injung, the sardar of the Woodlands Hotel dandymen interfered and abused Dawa. Then Dawa and Injung had a dispute and it culminated in blows. Injung's friend rallied round him and they gave Dawa a good hiding. He complained to the two European Police Officers, Inspector Daly and Sergeant Johnston, and they quieted him by telling him that an enquiry would be made later on. Dawa limped away from them and told his master's orderly that he was unable to carry the dandy owing to the beating he had got and asked that a substitute might be arranged for. This was done. Mrs. O'Malley was not at the Club that night so her dandyman was impressed into the service to replace the injured Dawa.

Then Dawa went away to his home which is in the Bhutia Basti below the Volunteer Headquarters, on the Lebong road. He changed his clothes while there and ate his food. Then he came back to the Club: he was seen coming up the road by the Church and at once he went over to the rickshaw shed in which most of the dandywallahs were congregated, drinking tea, flirting with the tea sellers and playing cards as usual. In a couple of minutes Dawa left the rickshaw shed and went down the steep path towards Mr. Muller's house and at once, afterwards, the murder of Injung, the dandy man, was discovered in the rickshaw shed. He was stabbed twice in the back and never could utter a sound before his death which followed in a few minutes. The cry went up that Dawa had killed him, though the man nearest Injung when he sustained the fatal blow could only say that a man in a red "bokhu" had dealt two blows at Injung's back. A search was made for Dawa at once but he could not be found. Then some police officers including Mr. Cowie, the D. S. P., started for Dawa's house. They had got about half way to it when a cry was uttered that Dawa was found again.

The first man to see Dawa after the murder was discovered was a man who went for a drink behind the Town Hall. He saw Dawa coming from the direction of the Squas Court and recognized him, but was afraid to speak to him lest Dawa might attack him. He saw Dawa go quickly up to the dandy with which Dawa had come earlier in the night. He then told deceased's nephew that Dawa was there and a crowd rushed over and seized him. Dawa was then clad in a red "bokhu."

There were two knives found in Dawa's house either of which could have caused the fatal injuries according to the expert evidence of Major Calvert I.M.S., the Civil Surgeon. The police theory is that Dawa went home by the short cut down by Oakdene after the murder and washed his hands there and left the knife in the house. It remains now to be seen what view the Assessors and Sessions Judge take of the purely circumstantial web of evidence that has been woven round Dawa Sharpa.

The other murder case had its origin at Singamar on October 5th. A constable named Bahadur Tomang was going with his wife along the road to visit some relatives. A small boy named Motilal, brushed up against him and injured his umbrella. Then there was an interchange of compliments. The constable tried to catch the boy but in vain, and then the small boy began to pelt the constable with stones, and the constable retaliated. Finally a stone hit the constable in the eye and that enraged him. He pursued the boy into the village but failed to catch him. However, the boy's mother came out and belaboured the constable with a stick. He turned and fled pursued by her. Moti Lal her son joined in the pursuit and continued it after she desisted from it. The constable ran madly down a steep place and the boy hurled a heavy stone weighing about ten pounds after him. It hit the unfortunate man on the head and fractured his skull. He died in a few minutes. All this took place in broad daylight, under the eyes of many people, at midday.

The boy and his mother have been committed to the Court of Sessions and the case will be taken up on October, 29th.

What with the Phoobsering Murder Case, the Wemyss case and the two cases above, this district in spite of its small size and scanty population has not been devoid of sensational crimes during the last year or two.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR STANLEY CLARKE, Senior Equerry and Clerk Marshal to the King, has it is understood, been selected to succeed the late Colonel Sir Nigel Kingscote in the office of Paymaster of the Royal Household. Sir Stanley, who is now 71, entered the Army in 1855, and retired as Honorary Major-General about twelve years ago. He served in the Soudan Expedition of 1884-5 for which he has the medal and clasp and bronze star, and has been Equerry to his Majesty for the long period of thirty years.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HOW THE STATE PAYS PENSIONS.

Some Extraordinary Anomalies

Some extraordinary anomalies in the way in which the State awards its pensions are pointed out by Mr. Marshall Jackman in the "Schoolmaster."

THE TEACHER AND SUPERANNUATION.

"A few days ago," he says, "I examined the Blue Book, recently issued containing a record of the pensions paid to Civil Servants. I turned from a perusal of this to the record of the Board of Education to discover the way in which the services of the nation's teachers were recognised. Some startling if not humiliating contrasts presented themselves. Among other anomalies it is remarkable that the teacher alone it compelled to contribute to the chase of his superannuation in the case of young teachers as much as two-thirds of the cost, whilst the Civil Servant contributes nothing. It is a common assumption in the service that their superannuation is deferred pay, but there is no evidence in support of this.

A CURIOUS CONTRAST.

"The Board of Education's report for the year 1906-07 records that 1,148 teachers were on the superannuation list, receiving £32,462 a year, an average of less than £30 apiece. On breakdown allowances there were 1,295 teachers, receiving £31,997, an average of less than £25 a year. Putting these two together, there are 2443 teachers under the Government scheme receiving, in superannuation and breakdown allowances, £64,459 less than £27 per head. I turn to the Civil Service record, and find that 4,168 Civil Servants receive £644,616, or, on the average, more than £150 each. Thus the teachers from the nation's schools, numbering more than half the Civil Servants from Government offices, receive in superannuation less than one-tenth of the money."

REFLECTIONS FOR PUBLIC MEN.

The list which Mr. Jackman gives "includes His Majesty's judges, ambassadors, and Civil Servants of the highest official rank. The halcyon time may come when teachers will rank with these in matter of salary and pensions, but at present they must be eliminated in a comparison. There are, however, cases where, taking into consideration the work and status of the pensioners, the contrast between the sum paid to the teacher and that to the Civil Servant is very striking. An examination of the details of the list in which the name, age, years of service, and reasons for retirement are given reveal very many cases which will cause heart-burning amongst the teachers, and should provide food for reflection for public men.

"At the British Museum, an assistant with a salary of £500 after forty-two years' service received a pension of £333 6s. 8d. a year. An attendant with a salary of £135 12s. 3d. was pensioned off on £90 8s. 4d. Another attendant, after twenty-eight years' service, bro

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

CRICKET: BANGALORE vs. MADRAS.

BANGALORE, 25TH OCT.—It was unfortunate that the weather yesterday was so unfavourable to good cricket, for the Madras-Bangalore match is the chief event of the local cricket season and much interest is taken in it, writes the correspondent of the Madras Mail." In spite of the constant drizzle there was a fairly large crowd in the pavilion and there were several enthusiastic Indian sportsmen who watched the entire match from the boundary walls of the field. Madras were said to have come up with a fairly strong combination in spite of the fact that one of their best men was unable at the last moment to accompany the team. They were, however able to enlist the services of Captain Evans, R.F.A., to fill the vacancy. The weather being unfavourable, for it was raining smartly at 11 a.m., and frequent gusts of wind and rain passed over the ground about every 15 minutes, it was uncertain whether the match would be started, but eventually both teams decided to defy the elements, and play commenced at 11-45, Madras batting first as some of the team had not arrived in time. The cricket was sodden and greasy, and sawdust was in great demand by both batsmen and bowlers.

Partridge and Killick were sent out to make an opening for Madras, Buyfoot commencing the attack from the Barrack end. Both batsmen commenced cautiously owing to the uncertain character of the pitch, and Buyfoot and Taylor, the latter of whom opened the attack from the pavilion end, were credited with a couple of maidens each before the batsmen commenced to score. More runs, mostly singles, had been scored when Killick smacked an off ball of Taylor's just a trifle late and was caught in the slips. (9—1—6.) Symonds joined Partridge and both batsmen then got to work though still cautiously, for the ground was treacherous and strokes had to be carefully judged. Twenty-five runs in half an hour was slow work, but this was what the telegraph showed after the first 30 minutes' play. Both batsmen then began hitting out and runs came more rapidly. A change was made in the bowling, Jayaram relieving Taylor; but the batsmen had got set and several neat boundaries brought the score up to 52 in just under an hour's play when Symonds was caught and bowled by Jayaram having contributed a useful 28. (52—2—28.) McIver partnered Partridge and Fairbrother replaced Buyfoot with leather. McIver's stay was short, as he did not succeed in adding a run, Pillay disposing of him by neat catch at mid on. (53—3—0) Scoring commenced again when Rolland joined Partridge, and both men hit out merrily sending up 85 runs on the board as a result of an hour's play from the commencement of the match, when Buyfoot, who had been put on to trundle again, clean bowled Partridge. (85—4—33.) Partridge's score was obtained by good cricket and with only one difficult chance. With the advent of Strouts at the wickets Taylor was tried again with the ball, and the batsmen remained together till just on lunch time, when Rolland sent up one of Taylor's deliveries to Jayaram and was held. The teams then adjourned for tiffin, the telegraph showing (113—5—23).

A start was made after an hour's interval, the rain continuing. Strouts, the not-out before lunch, and Leech re-opened the batting, Buyfoot and Taylor doing the bowling. Strouts added 2 runs to his previous score of 18 and was then sent back to the pavilion, a victim to one of Taylor's deliveries. De la Hey was the next in, but he was run out almost immediately, Leech only staying to score 8, the total then being 137. Dibben and Sargent then got together and made a good stand, both batsmen hitting out freely. Sargent was especially good and twice lifted the ball over the boundary wall for sixes. When the score reached 183 Dibben fell a victim to Bernard behind the wicket, and Evans, coming in last, was only able to add a single to his credit when Sargent was taken by Jayaram in the slips off Taylor and the innings closed for the very respectable total of 183.

Bangalore opened their innings at 3-45 and had just two hours to play for victory. It seemed doubtful if the match would continue till 5-45 as the sky was thickly overcast and it was anticipated that it would be too dark to play after 5-15. Colonel Aitken and Chitty were set the task of making a start on the Madras bowling, which McIver and Strouts took charge of. The Colonel started with a neat dash, but Chitty was got rid of very early and Taylor joined the Colonel. The board showed 33 when Taylor was sent back after scoring 11. Jayaram was Colonel Aitken's next partner and both batsmen kept the field very busy, necessitating several changes in the bowling. At 94 Aitken made his first mistake and mistiming one of Rolland's deliveries was taken by Strouts in the slips. The Colonel's innings was a faultless display of cricket, his score being made up of a large number of boundaries. Meldon was the next man in, but did not keep Jayaram company for long, being dismissed after scoring only a single. Vaughan and Jayaram however began to put a different complexion on affairs. The partnership was remunerative and the score went up to 130 when Jayaram was clean bowled by De la Hey. It was now 5 p. m., the light was failing and it seemed an impossible task for Bangalore to put on over 50 runs before darkness set in. Moore and Vaughan were, however, equal to the task. They went to work with a will and hitting out freely all round the wicket made up the required score just after 5-30 p. m.

Scores:—

MADRAS—1st Innings.

P L Partridge, b Buyfoot	...	33
R Killick, c Buyfoot, b Taylor	...	6
A G Symonds, c and b Jayaram	...	28
J McIver, c K Pillay, b Fairbrother	...	0
C S Rolland, c Jayaram, b Taylor	...	23
R C M Strouts, b Taylor ...	...	20
A J Leech, c Buyfoot, b Taylor	...	8
C De-la-Hey, run out	...	0
H C Dibbon, c Bernard, b Buyfoot	...	22
A L Sargent, c Taylor, b Jayaram	...	29
Evans, not out	...	1
Extras ...	...	13
Total.	...	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Buyfoot	126	71	1	2
Taylor	102	73	3	4
Jayaram	29	11	0	2
Fairbrother ...	24	13	0	1

BANGALORE—1st Innings.

Col. Aitken, c Strouts, b Rolland	...	49
Major Chitty, c Leech, b De-la-Hey	...	0
Mr Taylor, run out	...	11
Mr Jayaram, b De-la-Hey ...	...	37
Capt Meldon, c Strouts, b McIver	...	1
Capt Vaughan, not out ...	...	48
Mr P L Moore, not out ...	...	30
Mr Fairbrother... ...		
Corpl Buyfoot		Did not bat.
Mr Russell		
Mr Bernard		
Extras ...	...	8
Total (for 5 wkts.)...		181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
McIver	80	47	1	1
Strouts	48	66	0	0
Holland	48	55	0	1
Symonds	6	10	0	0
De-la-Hey	42	23	1	2

COCHIN.

DEFECTIVE WATER-SUPPLY.

Cochin, 23rd Oct.—Major W. W. Clemesha, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, who lately inspected British Cochin, makes some interesting observations in his Inspection Notes on the defective system of water-supply and the necessity of its improvement.

He refers to the unanimous opinion of all the Medical and Sanitary officers who have been in Cochin that the existence of a bad water-supply is the root of all diseases. After reviewing the condition of tanks and puddles that are found in the compounds for the use of households, he comes to the conclusion that the water obtained from them is subject to pollution of a serious nature. Cochin soil being sea sand, it is very porous, and consequently the use of bad water gives rise to bowel complaints, elephantiasis, and anylostomiasis, which latter is a common disease among children. The puddles and tanks are covered with the growth of weeds and swarm with anopheles and culex larvæ. These reservoirs are considered nurseries for breeding mosquitoes, which, in their turn, spread elephantiasis and malaria. The Sanitary Commissioner is therefore of opinion that these pools and puddles should be closed; but this cannot be done unless the people are provided with an improved system of water-supply. Before discussing the various suggestions and schemes that have hitherto been formulated and abandoned, the Commissioner refers to certain important questions, chief of which is that all idea of obtaining water from Cochin sub-soil itself should be given up, as the town is too old and has been fouling very particularly the porous soil. As the town is surrounded on three sides by sea, the deeper layers of the sub-soil will be found to have salt water, and hence shallow wells will be of no use. He then refers to the former schemes. The one for bringing water from Alwaye was given up owing to its prohibitive cost and the difficulty of transport across the back water; and the other, to supply it by train and steamer, was also given up for the same reasons. He agrees with the late Mr. Brunton in thinking that deep wells are hopeless, since the late artisean well did not strike any definitely impervious strata up to 300 feet, and whether water can be obtained at a greater depth is purely a matter for speculation. Personally, the Commissioner does not think it would be successful. After considering the feasibility of all these schemes, he is of opinion that water can be obtained from the sub-soil. The rainfall in Cochin is from 100 to 120 inches. The upper layers of the alluvial soil on which Cochin is built is sea sand. At the end of the rains, the sub-soil water is only 2 feet below the surface of the ground. At the end of the hot weather it sinks to about 8 to 10 feet, and at that time deeper wells have a decided tendency to get brackish, because fresh water rests on layers of salt water. Hence, all over the narrow strip of land on which Cochin is built, there is a layer of fresh water in the sub-soil about 10 to 16 feet deep. The Commissioner says that a large area, say, about one square mile, should be taken up and strictly preserved from contamination. In this a series of shallow wells joined together, or a series of open channels cut to a depth of 12 feet in the sand, would collect the water, which should be filtered and pumped through pipes into the town. But he thinks that there are two serious obstacles in the way of this scheme, and they are—(1) no land is available in British territory for this purpose; (2) land in British Cochin is valuable and densely populated. His opinion is, therefore, that the Cochin Municipality and the Cochin Durbar should co-operate in selecting a large area of land, and Muttancherry in Native Cochin will be benefited by the water drawn from this source. He says that Amsterdam, in Holland, is supplied from a tract of country similar to Cochin. In this circumstance, the Commissioner recommends the scheme which he has indicatad above as less expensive and more practicable than the one involving the supply of water from Alwaye. The mosquitoes that swarm over these shallow wells or open channels can be destroyed by oiling the surface.

BANGALORE.

"THE FLOWER QUEEN."

Once again has Mrs. Fletcher shown her ability to delight music-loving audiences in Bangalore by the excellence of the performances she organises. Her effort on this occasion was chiefly with the aid of the children of the Station, and if she is invariably successful in organising adult performances, she has obtained an even greater measure success with the little ones. That is the opinion of all who went to the Bowring Institute for two nights during the last week to hear the "Flower Queen." On both occasions the Institute was packed from proscenium to the top of the gallery, and the enthusiastic applause that was awarded to the efforts of all the performers, was a sufficient sign of the appreciation of the audience. The piece was the well-known Cantata by G. F. Root, a pretty and effective composition arranged for soprano and alto voices. So many were the performers who took part that it would be impossible to expect a detailed reference to even the more successful actors and singers; in fact, so good were the majority of the items that it would seem invidious to speak of the best. The only man in the piece was the Recluse, a part that was ably sustained by Mr. T. C. Finch, whose fine baritone voice was heard to great advantage in all his songs. The musical play lent itself admirably to stage display and Mr. F. E. Dunn, who had charge of these arrangements, did his work with great effect. The appearance of the Flowers, which were represented by 21 young ladies, was effective in the extreme, the fairies, who were represented by tiny little tots not exceeding five years of age, were delightful, the Blue Bells were ravishing, as also were the Buttercups and Daisies, while the Poppy Brigade formed a charming bevy of girls. The names of those who took part are as follows:—

The Flowers.—Sunflower, Mrs. W. Abraham; Dahlia, Mrs. Lee; Forget-me-not, Mrs. Leigh; Jessamine, Mrs. Mellor; Tulip, Miss Bailey; Holly Miss Baillie; Mignonette, Miss Bronson; Dandelion, Miss Donne; Hollyhock, Miss Eagles; Touch-me-not, Miss Eyles; Ivy, Miss Flynn; Lily, Miss A. Flynn; Heliotrope, Miss Avis Flynn; Japonica, Miss Barben; Crocus, Miss Long; Sweet Pea, Miss Porter; Marguerite, Miss Stephens; Iris, Miss L. Stephens; Pansy, Miss Tate; Violet, Miss Thyne; and Rose, Miss Kitty Morris.

Fairies.—Misses Anderson, Babington, Delmege, Gentle, Lee, Paddock, Pettigrew, Whittaker, Burby, Barton, Gainsford, Johnson, Norris, Paddock, Reynolds, and Wecksler.

Fairy Queen—Miss V. Wecksler; Attendant—Baby Wecksler; Elf—Master Bertie Moorehouse.

Blue-Bells.—Misses Barton, E. Ball, M. Johnson, Lee, Pratt, Shannon, Ball, Babington, Kelly, Norris, Plunkett, and Potter.

Buttercups and Daisies.—Misses O. Delmege, B. Eagles, O. Harben, K. Tobin, G. Wailling, E. Clarke, G. Dunn, M. Hoare, I. Tate, and D. Waller-Senior.

Poppies.—Misses B. Abraham, Burr, Drane, Wilby, F. Burr, I. Drane. Johnson and Ong.

Mrs. Fletcher played all the accompaniments and the audience on both evenings went away thoroughly satisfied with the excellent entertainment.

TRAVANCORE.

DEVAN IN A CONVENT.

NAGERCOIL, 23rd Oct.—In spite of all his work and the limited time at his disposal, Mr. Rajagopala Chary, the Dewan, kindly accepted the invitation of the Lady Superior of the Infant Jesus Orphanage at Mulugamudu, to visit the institution yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mr. Ananda Charlu, the Dewan Peishcar, and other officials, and was received by the Lady Superior and Sisters and the Very Rev. Father Pauline, the Director, and conducted to the main hall of the school building, which was gaily decorated with ferns and pretty flags. About 500 children were collected here and an address of welcome was read both in English and in Tamil. This over the Dewan and party were taken through the several rooms in which the children were busy at lace-making. He appeared to be greatly pleased with the excellent specimens of lace that were being made in which about 300 children were engaged. He particularly admired the different styles of lace—Rose Point, Honiton, Point de Flandre, Guipure, Maltese, etc.—which are intended for the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibitions. Before leaving, the Dewan expressed great satisfaction at all he had seen and at the excellent work that is being done by the Sisters in this institution. He felt sure, that the girls who were lucky enough to find a home in the institution were looked after with kindness and more than motherly love.

Mr. Rajagopala Chary has always been a friend of Christian Missions and his benefactions to the Ernakulam Orphanage when he was Dewan of Cochin and lately to the Trevandrum Orphanage, are well known, and there is not the smallest doubt they will be extended to this institution also. When he was at Cape Comorin, a few days ago, he saw the necessity for a road to the Convent School that has recently been opened there, which is attended by a large number of pupils from the various communities both at the Cape and Kovelam. The school at Cape Comorin, a large building constructed on the latest improved methods, has been put up within a few months, entirely out of the private funds of the Sisters. I hear the Dewan has promised a maintenance grant to that school. A similar school is in course of construction at Nagercoil. It is a little over ten years since the Canonesses of St. Augustine arrived in Mulugamudu and established a school and an orphanage there and it is no exaggeration to say that the work done by them during so short a period in uplifting the moral and social condition of womanhood in these parts is marvellous. One wonders where the Sisters find the ways and means of erecting so many beautiful buildings and supporting so many homeless children who are, year after year, being sent out into the world with a sound religious education and the means to earn an honest livelihood. Although the institution is in a corner of the State, H. H. the Maharajah, I am reliably informed, is watching with keen interest the great work that is being done by these religious ladies in a quiet and unostentatious way with so much labour and self-sacrifice.

MADRAS.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

The following amendments to the Board's Standing Orders have been issued by the Madras Government on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue:—

Unless specially exempted, pensioners of all classes are required to attend personally to receive their allowances, and must also appear before an officer of Government once in every six months for examination. Exemption from personal attendance is allowed only to persons of exceptionally high rank, to gosha women who are prohibited by their caste or religion from appearing in public and can prove satisfactorily that they never do so appear in any circumstances whatever, and in special cases to old and infirm persons. Divisional officers may exempt gosha women and old and infirm persons from personal attendance at the Treasury to receive their allowances. Collectors may grant this exemption to persons of rank. Collectors may also exempt gosha women from the half-yearly appearance for examination, but the exemption of the other pensioners from this examination requires the Board's sanction.

Payment of "yeomiahs" and other allowances may be transferred by the Accountant-General from one district to another, if the Collectors of both the districts agree. The officer transferring the allowance will furnish the pensioner with the requisite certificate and forward a duplicate to the paying officer, with a descriptive roll of the pensioner in the prescribed form.

COCANADA.

PILFERING OF CARGO.

The Madras Government have issued the following Order:—

In G. O., No. 76, Marine, dated 21st February, 1908, in reply to representations made by the members of the European and Native Chambers of Commerce, Cocanada, regarding the pilfering of cargo between ship and shore at that port, the memorialists were informed that the Governor in Council would be prepared to organise a local Port Police Force at the expense of the merchants. It is now represented that, as public as well as Government interests are involved and that as Government derive a large revenue from the trade of the port in the form of port-dues, this decision is not justifiable. A suggestion is also made that the registration and numbering under the Boat Rules of all classes of boats including those now exempt from the operation of these Rules, which are in use along the coast as far as the frontier of the French Settlement of Yanam, would have a deterrent effect on cargo thieves. A representation has also been received from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, in which it is stated that the pilfering is not confined to Cocanada, but extends more or less to other minor ports, and it is suggested that money should be freely advanced from the Minor Ports Fund surplus for the provision of patrol boats to improve the Port Preventive Service.

The Government have again given the matter careful consideration and have caused local inquiries to be made; but they find that the further investigation into the matter is carried the stronger grow the conviction that no remedy will be found till the merchants themselves combine to defeat the "pilferers' combine" which has been organised against them e.g., by securing the holds in which the cargo is stowed, by the use of boat notes and insistence on the responsibility of tindals. At Tuticorin and Cochin where some precautions are taken by merchants, very little pilfering is reported to occur. At Cocanada no precautions appear to be taken, and it is reported that the merchants' tindals are masters of the situation and that the merchants will not even agree not to employ a tindal who has been discharged by one of their members for dishonesty.

As regards the specific suggestions made the Government fear that the registration and numbering of fishing boats would involve much labour and expense, while the advantages would be very inconsiderable. This is the opinion of almost all the Port Officers who have been consulted. With regard to Cocanada in particular the suggestion that boats in use along a stretch of many miles of coast should be registered, is open to strong objections on practical grounds. A special staff would have to be employed and their task would be one of great magnitude and difficulty.

The proposal that the cost of any preventive measures which may be adopted should be met from Port Fund surplus is inadmissible with reference to the provisons of the Indian Ports Act, 1889. There would, however, be no legal objection to applying to the purpose funds levied under the Madras Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, and the Collector of Godavery will be requested to ascertain whether the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee and the Chambers of Commerce, at Cocanada recommend an enhancement of the landing and shipping fees levied at that port in order to provide for the cost of one or more patrol boats and of a special Preventive Force. As observed in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 76, Marine, dated 21st February, 1908, the Governor in Council would be prepared, if this is really desired by the mercantile community, to organise a Preventive Force for the port of Cocanada, but doubts whether patrol boats would be very effective in such a roadstead where the shipping anchors many miles away from the port. A patrol boat can only chase one fishing boat or shoe-dhonie at a time and cannot follow everywhere light boats drawing very little water, and would be practically useless on a dark night.

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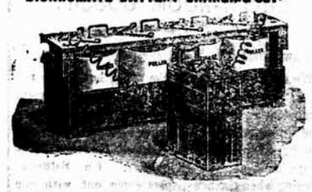
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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8 DAY
CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

TIME ..... Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM.. ,, 26 to 31
STRIKING..... ,, 65 to 300
Write for Price List No. 45.

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Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

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UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS
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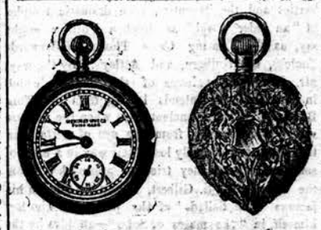

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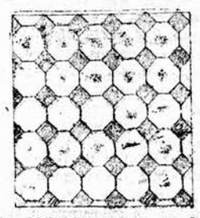

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3000 sq. yds. of A. M. (English) Guaranteed best
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ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
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Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 3/4	1 16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 7/8		1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 9/16		1-16
do. do. 2 months' bauce	23 1/2		1-16
do. in New York ...	51 1/4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20 4 6 1/2		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	4 8 6 1/2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o		since 28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/3		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 10,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 40,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 13,20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Averages rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 3,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 40,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet,
Manchester	... Quiet,
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	...21,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·01+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·73	4·69	4·68	4·68	4·68
+05	+04		+05	

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.
4·67	4·67	4·67	4·67
+04			

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	79,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	51,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	18,000 "
Do to Continent	8,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·45+05.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·97+02	Advanced on commission house buying & on unfavorable weather reports.
Do. do. March 8·81+05	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·75—03
Do. do. March 8·70—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 48 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 12s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 7d. Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...36s. 0d.
" " Mutton Tallow ...36s. 3d.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ... Easier

Arrivals :—
"Berbera" and "Ernest Simons".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [29TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Gold Bullions	3,168		
Sovereigns ...	1,680	Aden	C Khoobal
Gold Coins ...	148		
Rupees	3,000		
1 Box Rupees ...	3,000	Lamoo	P Valjee
1 Bag Rupees ...	1,500	Verawal	M A Latiff

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened at 1s. 3 27 32d. T. T. with one or two Banks willing to give 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. which was available up to the close. There has been a small enquiry for near delivery. In the morning many Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. three months' sight, but at the close the rate was probably general at 1s. 4 1-32 three months' sight for the mail. Private paper remains scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-16 to 1-32
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1 4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

Government Paper :—

The general quotations at opening this morning were 94 15-16 for cash and the first settlement and 94 13-16 for the second settlement. There has not been large business passing and probably the tendency has been towards lower rates. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is practically unchanged and with the Calcutta quotations steady at 95 1-8 ready ann 95 for delivery forward in a month. Our Market closes steadier than might be expected.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·15
1st Settlement	"	94·15
2nd Settlement	"	94·13

Bullion :—

On Wenesday the London Bar silver market close 1-16 lower at 23 9-16 ready and 23 1-2 for delivery forward in a month. New York is unchanged at 51 1-4. Locally the market opened steady at 61 7-16 ex duty for ready bars which close unchanged. Forward rates are steady as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The changes in prices in the American markets cabled this morning were slight, and rates here opened steady at about yesterday's closing quotations. A moderate business is reported in New Crop Bengals and Oomras, and shippers took a line of fine M. G. Khandeish, November delivery, at Rs. 194 1-2. Closing prices are as under.

The demand for ready cotton continues, and a fair business was done at Colaba in stapled descriptions, Bengals and Oomras. Exporters and mills were buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach	226	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	203	"
Fine M. G. Khaaganm-Akola ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196-7	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188-9	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	169	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 Bales
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·74	4·65	4·64	4·64
—04	—04	—04	—04

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64
—04	—02			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with some enquiry at current rates.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
May	"	7 13 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is firm and prices are advancing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 6 0	B.T.
" Yellow Gujerat... ...	"	9 4 0	"
Brown Cownpore, Apl-May ...	"	7 13 0	R.T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing and we quote as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs.	46 0 0	
Mimbara	"	46 4 0	
Black Beawar...	"	43 8 0	
White Khandeish	"	47 0 0	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 8 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 9 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	"	9 7 0	R. T.

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25 8 0	

Tone.—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... Rs.	6	11 0	to Rs. 6 12 0 B.T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb	Rs.	39 8 0	

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—
The market is very steady and we quote :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 6 6	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c., Apl-May	"	5 12 0	"
Ready White, Karachi...	"	6 9 0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,455
India	66 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	5½ 1-2

Mills :—

Currimbhai Mills	1,110 cash
Crescents	113 3-4
David	432 1-2 cash
Kohinoor	815 Dec.
Manockji Petit	3,380 Dec.

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Flour Mill	930
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	360
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,107 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	552 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	426 1-4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	... 2,153	bales.
Wheat	...10,034	owts.
Linseed	... 593	"
Rapeseed	... 56	"
Gingellyseed	... 2,429	"
Poppyseed	... 247	"
Groundnuts	... 754	"
Castorseed	... 5,017	"
Rice	... 5 022	"
Myrabollams	... 853	"
Cottonseed... ...	... 188	"
Mowraseed... ...	... 1,731	"
Gram	... 1,810	"
Joowar	... nil.	
Maize	... nil.	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 29.

The Freight market remains unchanged and has been practically closed, owing to the Dewali and Id holidays.

The same depressed conditions prevail, as reported during the past three weeks and there seems no immediate prospect of any improvement; indeed, prices show a tendency to harden, making business more than ever remote.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	66
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½ "	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	20		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	17½		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd	500
Century	100	100	50		365
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	70		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,110
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		235
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		750
Crescent	100	100	5		117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,120
David	250	250	20		432 1/2
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd	1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	70		545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25		462
Hydersabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15		125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		812½
Leopold	100	100	3		52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,385
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	720
Phoenix	100	100	5		107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		680
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		980
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20		225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd	1,410
Sun	250	250	25		170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	1,315
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Karrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	50
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	52½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	510
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	132½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahava	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	50	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	675
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	50	500	40	490
Warahwan G. & P....	15	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.		552½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "		120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	xd	427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd	105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd	309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¼	o-o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pilé	100	100	yr. 10		133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,175
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. 210	10	p. a. 6	xd	156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.		129
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6		383 3-4 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd	410
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16		135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co	100	175	yr. 14	xd.	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.		25
Oriental Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		22
Syndicate.....	P. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.		20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited.....	G. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	yr. 27	div.	12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd	34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		610

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

THE SWAY BOAT.

WHAT is a sway-boat? I'm sorry, but I do not know. It's just what I'm trying to find out myself. A moment ago I thought I had it, but it was a false alarm, and now I shall have to wait until Friday evening, when Miss Lena Ashwell launches "The Sway-Boat" at the Kingsway. On Saturday morning when the newspapers come out with the "notices," Mr. Wilfred T. Coleby's secret will be everybody's. But at present, if I may speak for legion in this matter, we are all profoundly ignorant about sway-boats. We know all about the County Council steamers (they swayed somewhat, unless I am very much mistaken), and we have heard of that weaker vessel, man, who, being so completely under the Council's sway, had to pay for the wretched things. Then there are the swing-boats by the Vale of Health pond on Hampstead Heath. I know for a positive fact that they sway, because I was induced to try one in the summer, when all the world knew that the Queen had been on the Scenic Railway at the Franco-British. But it cannot, surely, be about Thames steamers and Hampstead swing-boats that Mr. Coleby has written in his new play. We know that Miss Ashwell is very fond of comedy in which there is considerable pathos—and, of course, there is considerable pathos in the comedy of the L. C. C. and the Vale of Health (or Vale of Sickness!) sway-boats. But that dose not bring us any nearer to Mr. Coleby's secret. One thing, however, is very certain concerning the new play's title—it is an excellent advertisement.

MERELY MAKE-UP.

Stage history repeats itself in the most marvellous manner. From Australia comes the story of an actor who, playing in a blood-and-thunder sketch where he had to make his first entrance with a dagger wound on his forehead, was one evening delayed so long in the train by which he was travelling to the theatre that he had to make up his face on the way, so as to be in time, or as near as possible in time, for his appearance on the stage at a certain advertised hour. As he hurried from the station to the theatre he was followed by a sympathetic crowd anxious to take him to the hospital, or at all events to dress his wound for him before he exposed it any longer to the air. The story reminds me of a similar experience in which the person concerned was Mr. Norman McKinnel, who in "The Sway-Boat" will appear as one George Lomax an eminent K. C. (Imagine a K. C. in a swing-boat! But, then, we don't know whether a sway-boat "is" a swing-boat; I had forgotten that.)

A WOUND AND A WHITE FACE.

The Norman McKinnel story is to this effect. He and Miss Lena Ashwell, returning to London after a "flying matinee" with the first Kingsway success, "Irene Wycherley" were alarmed to find that their train, so far from flying, was crawling. It was one of those expresses that are really expresses, only that the signals are always against them. They are in such a hurry to do the journey that they come out too early, just when the lines are blocked with locals. Reckoning that unless a miracle happened they would arrive at the London station about half an hour before curtain-rise, Miss Lena Ashwell and Mr. Norman McKinnel decided to get their making-up over in the train; and accordingly Irene soon had the usual stage-face of the usual stage wife who is unhappily married—a white face with eyes in mourning borders—while the brute Wycherley had the pale-pink face of the heavy drinker, with its gunshot wound over the forehead and down the temple. It was thus that they arrived on the London station platform, thus that they got into a taxi, and thus that they passed through the streets to the Kingsway, stared at by sympathetic eyes from the pavement, and looked down upon pityingly by people on the omnibuses, who evidently thought they read the picture aright by concluding that the poor man with the red wound had met with a street accident, and that the poor woman with the white face, his wife, was going with him to the hospital.

A MANAGER IN A MILLION.

Perhaps there are not quite as many as a million theatrical managers, but assuming that there are, Mr. W. H. C. Nation is the only one among them who, in the event of a piece produced by him failing to bring him the reward of money, continues to keep it going that he may earn the reward of thanks—the thanks of a company that would, in the ordinary way, be thrown out of employment. Mr. Nation, who usually puts on fare of a somewhat old-fashioned sort, but who, for his coming season at the Royalty, is said to be preparing a novel and up-to-date programme, is the oldest theatrical manager on active service. He was lessee and manager of Sadler's Wells over forty years ago, and subsequently took to himself, at odd times in the 'sixties and the 'seventies, such dramatic temples of "an elder world," as Stephen Phillips might say, as the Charing Cross Theatre (afterwards Toole's), the Holborn, and Astley's. By the way, Mr. Nation was lessee of the Royalty, which in November he intends leasing from Mr. Tom B. Davis, in those ancient days when the theatre was so tucked away from the eye of mortal man that playgoers generally lost their way in a maze of small streets when they tried to approach it from the West. W. S. Gilbert, telling the tale, in his famous "Bab Ballads" of the policeman who lost himself, in "the mazes of Soho"—an idea by the way which in connection with the production of "The New Aladdin" at the Gaiety was hailed as an original one—alluded to the theatre's obscure situation in the following lines :—

And in a yard, dark, dank, and drear,
They fond him on the floor—
It leads from Richmond Buildings—near
The Royalty stage door.

The Royalty is now one of the most accessible of London's West-End theatres, the "streets improvement" schemes in its neighbourhood having, as it were, unveiled it to the public.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

I have heard a funny story about the wealth of Mr. W. H. C. Nation. The plucky and kind-hearted manager, many years ago, went into a theatrical enterprise by which he must have lost some thousands of pounds. He had come into a huge fortune derived from snuffs and tobaccos, and, being deeply interested in the stage, was paying for the tune of a very costly production in London. The play had been running at an obvious loss, and a very heavy one, for about a couple of months, when one evening a dear old lady, a relative of Mr. Nation, called at the theatre and got into conversation with the acting-manager, ostensibly on the subject of seat-booking. Presently disclosing to him the real purpose of her visit, she begged the acting-manager to tell her, in strictest confidence, about how much young Nation (as he was then) was losing a week; as a relative, she was very anxious to know the correct state of affairs, and so on. "Well," said the acting-manager solemnly and thoughtfully, "I think Mr. Nation is dropping, so far as I can see, about a thousand a week." The dear old lady brightened up like a newly-lit lamp. "Thank Heaven!" she exclaimed, in a tone of intense relief. "Someone has been spreading it about that—he was losing heavily, and I was getting so anxious. I'm so sorry to have troubled you about nothing. Good-day, sir!" And the dear old lady went smilingly and happily upon her way.

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(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

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'THE TONE IS SUPERB."

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Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in high, and 5 ft. wide .....Rs. 950.

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Upright Drawing-Room Grand overstrung, 4 ft. 4½ in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. Wide, a very handsome piano ..... Rs. 1,100

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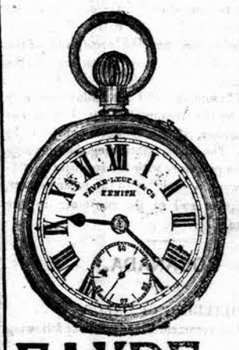

NICKEL.

Open face	... ...	Rs.	25
Hunter	... ...	"	27
Half Hunter	... ...	"	30

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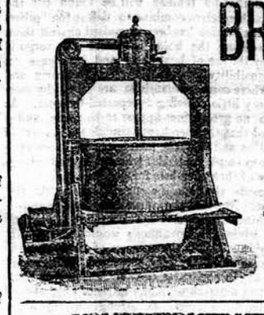

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